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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV | THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1882. | PRICE 5 CENTS

GUILTY OF THE CRIME.

THE VERDICT RENDERED IN THE GUITEAU CASE.

Judge Porter Concludes His Argument Amidst the Interruptions of Guiteau and Scoville—Judge Cox Delivers His Charge, and the Jury Finds Him Guilty of Murder, Etc.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—Judge Porter resumed his argument and reviewed the testimony of John W. Guiteau. The prisoner interrupted him continually with exclamations, "That's a lie," "You're a blood man," etc. He became so violent and noisy that it was with the greatest difficulty that the bailiffs could quiet him. The interruptions of the prisoner increased in violence and frequency until reinforced by objections from Scoville. The clamor and din for a moment resembled a small Babel.

Judge Porter continued his argument amid a continued struggle to make his voice heard against the clamor and vile abuse of the prisoner. He closed at 3 o'clock, and in conclusion said: "He who has ordained that human life shall be shielded by human law from human crime presides over your deliberations, and the verdict which you will give to-day will be recorded where we are all to come at the great day.."

Judge Cox then read his charge to the jury. He commenced by saying that the constitution provides that in all criminal prosecutions that the accused shall have the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury in the state and district where the crime shall have been committed; that he shall be informed of the cause and nature of the accusation against him; that he shall be confronted with the witnesses against him; that he shall have compulsory process to obtain witnesses in his favor, and that he shall have the assistance of counsel in his defense. These provisions were intended for the protection of the innocent from injustice and oppression, and it was only by their faithful observance that guilt or innocence could be fairly ascertained. Every accused person was presumed to be innocent until the accusation was proved. With what difficulty and trouble the law had been administered in the present case the jurors had been daily witnesses. It was, however, a consolation to think that not one of those sacred guarantees of the constitution had been violated in the person of the accused. At last the long chapter of proof was ended. The task of the advocate was done, and it now rested with the jury to determine the issue between public justice and the prisoner at the bar. No one could feel more keenly than himself the great responsibility of his duties, and he felt that he could only discharge them by close adherence to the law as laid down by its highest authority. Before proceeding further, he wished to notice an incident which had taken place pending the recent argument. The prisoner had frequently taken occasion to proclaim that public opinion, as evidenced by the press and correspondence, was in his favor. These declarations could not have been prevented, except by the process of gagging the prisoner. Any suggestion that the jury could be influenced by such lawless clattering of the prisoner would have seemed to him absurd, and he should have felt that he was insulting the intelligence of the jury if he had warned them not to regard it. The counsel for the prosecution had felt it necessary, however, in the final argument to interpose a contradiction to such statement, and an exception had been taken on the part of the accused to the form in which that effort was made. For the sole purpose of purging the record of any objectionable matter he should simply say that anything which had been said on either side in reference to public excitement or to newspaper opinion was not to be regarded by the jury. The indictment charged the defendant with having murdered James A. Garfield, and it was the duty of the court to explain the nature of the crime charged. Murder was committed where a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully killed a reasonable being in the peace of the United States with malice aforethought. It had to be proved first that the death was caused by the act of the accused, and further that it was caused with malice aforethought. That did not mean, however, that the government had to prove any ill will or hatred on the part of the accused toward the deceased. Wherever the homicide was shown to have been committed without lawful authority and with deliberate intent, it was sufficiently proved to have been done with malice aforethought, and malice was not disproved by showing that the accused had no personal ill will to the deceased, and that he killed him from other motives, as for instance, robbery, or through mistaking him for another, or as claimed in this case—to produce a public benefit. If it could be shown that the killing occurred in the heat of passion, or under provocation, then it would appear that there was no premeditated attempt, and therefore no malice aforethought, and that would reduce the crime to manslaughter. It was hardly necessary, however, to say that there was nothing of that kind in the present case. The jury would have to say either that the defendant was guilty of murder or that he was innocent. In order to constitute the crime of murder the assassin must have a reasonably sane mind. In technical terms, he must be "of sound mind, memory and discretion." An irresponsibly insane man could not commit murder. If he was laboring under a disease of the mental faculties to such an extent that he did not know what he was doing or did not know it was wrong, then he was wanting in that sound mind, memory and discretion that was a part of the definition of murder. In the next place every defendant was presumed innocent until the accusation against him was established by proof. In the next place, notwithstanding this presumption of innocence, it was equally true that defendant was presumed to be sane, and to have been so at the time the crime was committed. That is to say, that the government was not bound to show affirmatively as a part of its proof that the defendant was sane. As insanity was the exception and as a majority of men are sane, the law presumed the latter to be the condition of every man until some reason was shown to believe to the contrary. The burden was, therefore, on the defendant who set up insanity as an excuse for crime, to produce proof, in the first instance to show that that presumption was mistaken so far as it related to the prisoner. The crime, therefore, involved three elements—the killing, malice and a responsible mind in the murderer. After all the evidence was before the jury, if the jury, while bearing in mind both those presumptions, that is, that the defendant is innocent till he is proved guilty, and that he is sane till the contrary appears, still entertained what is called reasonable doubt on any ground or as to any of the essential elements of crime, then the defendant was entitled to the benefit of that doubt, and to an acquittal.

Judge Cox proceeded to say that it was difficult to give the exact definition or to define of what a reasonable doubt consisted, but he gave a number of illustrations conveying the approximate idea. He then proceeded to say: The jury would find little difficulty in reaching a conclusion as to all the elements that made up the crime charged in the indictment except it might be as to one of sound mind, memory and discretion, but that was only a technical expression for a responsible sane man. He now approaches that difficult question. He had already said that a man who is insane in the sense that makes him irresponsible, cannot commit crime. The defense of insanity had been so abused as to be brought into great discredit. It was a last resort in cases of unquestioned guilt. It had been an excuse for juries to bring in verdicts of acquittal when there was public sympathy for the accused, and especially where there was provocation for homicide according to public sentiment, but not according to law. For that reason the defense of insanity was viewed with disfavor, and public sentiment was hostile to it. Nevertheless, if insanity were established to the degree necessary, it was a perfect defense for an indictment for murder, and must be allowed full weight. It would be observed that, in this case, there was no trouble with any question about what might be called total insanity. Such raving maniac or absolute imbecility in which all exercise of reason is wanting, and where there is no recognition of persons or things or their relations but there was a debatable border between sanity and insanity, and there was often great difficulty in determining on which side of this line the party was to be put. There were cases in which a man's mental faculties generally seemed to be in full vigor, but where, on one single subject, he seemed to be deranged. A man was possessed, perhaps, by a belief of something absurd which he could not be reasoned out of. What was called an insane delusion, or he might have some morbid propensity seemingly in harsh discord with the rest of his intellectual or moral nature. Those were cases which, for want of a better term, were called partial insanity. Sometimes its existence and sometimes its limits were doubtful and undefinable, and in those cases it was difficult to determine whether the patient had passed the line of moral or legal accountability for his actions. The jury would bear in mind that a man did not become irresponsible by the mere fact of his being partially insane. Such a man did not take leave of his passions by becoming insane. He might retain as much control over them as in health. He might commit offenses too with which his infirmity had nothing to do. He might be sure as to the crime he committed, might understand its nature, and might be governed by the same motives in relation to it as other people, while on other subjects, having no relation whatever to the crime, he might be a victim of delusion. Whenever this partial insanity was relied on as the defense, it must appear that the crime charged was the product of delusion or other morbid condition, and connected with it as the effect with the cause, and that it was not the result of some reasoning which a party might be capable of notwithstanding his limited and circumscribed disorder. Assuming that that infirmity of mind had a direct influence on crime, the difficulty was to fix the character of the disorder which fixed the responsibility or irresponsibility in law. The outgoing of the judicial mind on that subject had not been always entirely satisfactory nor in harmony with the conclusions of medical science. Courts had in former times passed on the law in regard to insanity without regard to the medical aspect of the subject, but it would only be properly dealt with by a concurrence of harmonious treatment, the two sciences of law and medicine. The courts had, therefore, adopted and again discarded one theory after another in the effort to find some common ground on which to stand, and his effort would be to give to the jury the results most commonly accepted by the court. It would be well to say a word to the jury as to the kind of evidence by which courts and juries were guided in this difficult and delicate inquiry. That subtlest of essences called the mind defied, of course, ocular inspection. It could only be known by its manifestations. The test was as to whether the conduct of a man and his thoughts and emotions conformed with those of persons of sound mind, or whether they contrasted harshly with it. By that a judgment was formed as to the man's soundness of mind, and for that reason evidence was admissible to show the conduct and language that would indicate to the general mind some morbid condition of the intellectual powers. Everything relating to his mental and physical history was, therefore, relevant because any conclusion on the subject must often rest on a large number of facts, and letters spontaneously written afforded one of the best indications of the mental condition. The evidence of insanity in parents was always pertinent, but juries were never allowed to infer that insanity was in the accused from the mere fact of its existence in his ancestors. When, however, there was evidence tending to show insane conduct on the part of the accused, evidence of insanity in the ancestors was admissable as corroborative of the other. Therefore it was that in this case the defense had been allowed to introduce evidence covering the whole life of the accused and reaching also his family antecedents. In a case so full of detail, he should deem it to be his duty to call the attention of the jury to particular parts of it, but he wished the jury to distinctly understand that it was their province, and not his, to decide on the facts, and if he at any time seemed to express or intimate an opinion on the facts which he did not design to do, it would not be binding on them, but they must draw their own conclusions from the evidence. The instructions which he had already given the jury imported that the true test of criminal responsibility, where the defense of insanity was interposed, was whether the accused had sufficient use of his reason to understand the nature of the act with which he was charged and to understand that it was wrong for him to commit it. If those were facts he was criminally responsible for the act, whatever peculiarities might be shown of him in other respects. On the other hand, if his reason were so defective, in consequence of brain disease, that he could not understand what he was doing, or could not understand that what he was doing was wrong, he ought to be treated as an irresponsible lunatic.

In regard to insane delusions, Judge Cox said: "The most certain thing was that an insane delusion was never the result of reasoning and reflection, was not generated by them and could not be dispelled by them. A man might reason himself or be reasoned by others into absurd opinions and be persuaded into impracticable schemes, but he could not be reasoned or persuaded into insanity or insane delusions."

After the jury had been out about twenty minutes, a recess was taken until 5:30, and in ten minutes afterward the jury called to the bailiff that they were ready with a verdict. They were obliged to await the return of Judge Cox.

Promptly on time the judge called the court to order and a verdict was rendered of guilty.

Mr. Scoville demanded a poll of the jury, which was granted and each responded, "Guilty," as his name was called. As the last man answered Guiteau shrieked, "My blood will be upon the head of that jury, don't you forget it."

Again Guiteau, who from the moment Judge Cox began the delivery of his charge, had dropped completely his air of flippant arogance, and sat with rigid features.

Judge Cox then turned to the jury and said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I cannot express too many thanks for the manner in which you have discharged your duty. You have richly merited the thanks of your countrymen, and with thanks, gentlemen of the jury, I dismiss you."

The court then adjourned.

IN THE CAPITAL.

SHERMAN'S THREE PER CENT BILL DOOMED TO DEFEAT.

It Meets with Opposition from Both Sides of the Senate—A Backset for the Contractionists—The Movements of Our Public Servants—Georgia Politicians on the Ground.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Sherman bill is doomed. It will probably be defeated out and out, and not amended so as to be acceptable.

The democrats are solidly against it, while among republicans, Senators Teller, Plumb, Windom and Frye are avowed in their opposition. Others are believed to be opposed to the bill.

Sherman has met a signal defeat and stands before the country in an unenviable attitude. The fate of his bill is regarded as an evidence of liberal financial views in the senate. In the house the contractionists are still less potent.

The president and secretary wasted wisdom and ink in trying to prove that we are in danger of a silver flood and suggesting that we begin to build our own ark.

Their combined attack on the silver certificates, as I wrote you when the message and report were received, will prove a failure.

The prospects of Senator Brown's resolution on which he based his able speech of last Wednesday are good. It expresses what appears to be the sense of the senate on the money question.

The hopes of a just revision of the tariff are growing stronger, even Judge Kelley having yielded to the great pressure in this direction far enough to admit that something ought to be done.

It will soon come up in the house and is bound to provoke there, as in the senate, very sharp discussion.

The committee from the tariff convention expressed their views to leading men while here, and most of them, while firmly in favor of all necessary protection, admit that some modifications in the present schedule ought to be made.

Taking in the whole situation it does not seem that the monopolists and money kings are making much headway in obtaining control of the government.

John Sherman said the other day that the national banks are the most innocent of our institutions and are frightened at the least show of danger.

The Georgia republicans continue to talk and to plan. As yesterday was Sunday I suppose nothing definite was done. General Longstreet seems to be placed in the lead of negotiations by common consent.

Governor Bullock has been sought by various interviewers, and has talked freely of Georgia matters. In his conversations he expressed great gratification at the prosperity and progress of his state, and paid very little attention to present political agitations. Indeed, the governor pays a high compliment implied rather than expressed, to the good effects of the political policy Georgia has adopted and seems desirous to retain. He also speaks well for a liberal currency.

Postmaster Conley and his wife passed through last night on their way to New York. The governor is expected to stop on his return, and may join in the consultations for the benefit of Georgia.

Mr. Flower, of New York, has already become one of the most liberal of the entertainers in Washington. He has given half a dozen dinners since the session began, all in such superb style as to indicate his disregard of expense. Personally he is so popular that congress is becoming fast reconciled to the disaster of William Waldorf Astor's defeat.

Vice-President Davis has opened his heart to the extent of giving a dinner next Saturday evening, which will be gotten up in Welcker's best style.

Washington has never known such a series of entertainments as have crowded together this winter.

People are building finer houses, dressing finer, spending more money in the extravagances of life than ever before. In fact, these are Washington flush days. Staid old people sigh and say the republic is losing the simplicity of the fathers and drifting toward the luxury of aristocratic government. But this fast generation smiles at such fogyism and chases its golden butterflies faster than ever.

One can see that the stores are finer here. There are a hundred evidences of increasing wealth, the most pleasant being expressed in the palatial residences with which the west end is already richly adorned.

It is said that millionaire Fair is going to build a princely home in that fashionable quarter.

Senator Pendleton has moved into his new house. He will entertain frequently this winter.

If there was ever a man willing to bear the burden of presidential trials, that man is George Pendleton. His friends are confident of his nomination in 1884. At least they try to appear so.

Hon. Pat Walsh, of Augusta, and Howard Van Epps, of Atlanta, are here.

Mr. R. T. Clayton, formerly consul at Callao, is here, and is an applicant for a position in the diplomatic service, with strong indorsements.

Ensign Tom Brumby is here on his way to San Francisco, where he will join the command of the "Jamestown" and take a long sail back around the "Horn." F. H. R.

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, submitted resolutions commemorative of the late Senator Carpenter.

Eulogies upon Mr. Carpenter were delivered by Messrs. Cameron, of Wisconsin, Garland, Logan, Kellogg, Bayard, Edmunds, and Davis, of Illinois, some of which were very beautiful and full of feeling.

At 1:45, upon the adoption of the resolutions, the senate, as further testimonial of respect for the deceased, adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Reed, of Maine, the senate bill permitting Associate Justice Ward Hunt, of the United States supreme court, to retire, was taken from the speaker's table for present consideration.

Mr. Reed explained the provisions of the bill, and then yielded the floor to Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, who opposed it first, because it would set a dangerous precedent; second, because he regarded it as a reflection upon the high tribunal to presume that one of its members would, for a pecuniary consideration, be induced to do what it was his duty to the people to do.

Mr. House, of Tennessee, opposed the bill. Justice Hunt had been disabled for three years, and during that time had drawn $30,000, for which he had rendered no equivalent.

The debate was continued by a dozen members about equally divided. The bill then passed—yeas 139, nays 89. A majority of the republicans voted in the affirmative and the body of democrats in the negative.

A number of executive communications were read and referred, among them a letter from the secretary of the treasury transmitting an estimate of appropriations required by the various departments to complete the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, and prior years, amounting to $23,159,690.

At two o'clock all business was suspended and the house proceeded to pay its last tribute of respect to the memory of the late Senator Mathew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin. Kasson, of Iowa; Dunnell, of Minnesota; Orth, of Indiana; Robeson, of New Jersey; Tyler, of Vermont, and Butterworth, of Ohio, delivered eulogies, and then at 4:35 p.m., out of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

CONKLING FOR THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The president has already informally tendered that department to ex-Senator Conkling, of New York. Whatever may be said for or against ex-Senator Conklink, no imputation has ever been cast upon his personal integrity by any honorable opponent, and no man doubts his signal ability. He has made many personal enemies, designedly or undesignedly, in both parties, and the whole half-breed faction of the republicans will undoubtedly be stung to fury by the mere suggestion of his appointment as secretary of the Treasury. But if President Arthur is to conduct the government on his own lines in politics, no man can be better qualified than Senator Conkling to administer that department of the administration in which the strings of power and of patronage chiefly center. I think you may consider it certain that Judge Folger will be transferred to the supreme court and that ex-Senator Conkling will be nominated as secretary of the treasury.

BEFORE THE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The case of Lynch against Chalmers was called before the sub-committee of the elections committee this morning. Chalmers filed some exceptions. No additional testimony was offered by Lynch. The exceptions were ordered printed, and will be argued at the hearing of the case. Lynch was allowed forty days to file his brief, but will probably have it ready within ten days. Chalmers was allowed thirty days to file his brief in reply, after the delivery of Lynch's brief to him. Chalmers will not file his brief until the last of the thirty days, and the case may therefore be expected to be heard before the sub-committee about the 9th of March.

COMING NOMINATIONS.

It is generally understood that the secretary of the treasury favors the appointment of Colonel I. B. Johnstone as collector of the port of Charleston, S. C.; also that the name of Ralph P. Buxton will be sent to the senate for judge of the eastern district of North Carolina.

THE SPUYTEN DUYVIL DISASTER.

Senator Wagner's Remark That May Help Fix the Responsibility.

ALBANY, January 25.—Senator James Mackin, ex-state treasurer, who went as far as Poughkeepsie on the wrecked train, gives a conversation that he had with Senator Wagner, which may be of importance in fixing the responsibility for the accident. Senator Mackin says: "I was conversing with Senator Wagner in one of the parlor cars when the train stopped at Hyde Park, six miles above Poughkeepsie, and Mr. Wagner went out to investigate the cause of the stop. When he returned I inquired, 'What is it, a hot journal?' 'No,' replied Mr. Wagner, 'one of the air brakes is out of order.'" As Senator Wagner was always careful to inquire into such matters, and took great interest in the condition of his cars, those who knew him best attach great importance to Mr. Mackin's statement. They say that Mr. Wagner would not be likely to be misinformed as to the cause of the train's detention, and that if the brake was out of order at Hyde Park it undoubtedly continued to work imperfectly until it brought the car to a stop at Spuyten Duyvil curve, sixty-five miles below.

The jury passed a sweeping censure upon the railroad officials for their failure to provide efficient protection against accidents, and failure to provide proper means of rescue from wrecked cars and care for injured passengers, and concludes as follows: "The jury desire to express fully their abhorrence of the practice of promiscuous distribution of railroad passes during the session of the legislature, it being an incentive to unseemly conduct by encouraging free excursions between the capitol and the metropolis."

The B'Nai Brith.

RICHMOND, January 25.—The division grand lodge No. 5 of the independent order of B'Nai Brith met in annual convention here yesterday. Delegates were present from subordinate lodges in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and District of Columbia. The annual reports were presented, showing the condition of the order, and other routine of business transacted. The delegates were present last night at the complimentary literary and musical entertainment given in their honor in Mozart hall. Grand officers will be elected to-day.

The following were to-day elected officers for the ensuing year: President, M. J. Solomons, Savannah; first vice-president, Lee Wolff, Baltimore; second vice president, D. H. Stern, Charlottesville, Va.; treasurer, A. Goodman, Baltimore; secretary, Dr. D. B. Wolfe, Baltimore; sergeant-at-arms, J. J. Jacobson, Washington, D. C.; also the following board of control of the orphan asylum for three years: William Lorenstein, Richmond, J. J. Macks, Wilmington, N. C., E. A. Weil, Savannah, E. M. Mordecai, Charleston, S. C. The officers were installed by the past grand president, Moses Hutzler, of Richmond.

A Wrecked Schooner.

NEW YORK, January 25.—A Norfolk, Va., special says the Steamer Gates, from the wrecked schooner, Ricardo Jouva, at Watchaprague Inlet, has arrived here and reports the loss of the Schooner Henrietta near the wreck of the Jouva. The Gates had the schooner in tow when the hauser parted and the Henrietta, striking on the bar, became a total loss. The crew was rescued. Lieutenant Morry, of the United States navy, has arrived here, and with a suitable force proceeded to Hatteras to assist in the recovery of the bodies lost from the wrecked bark, Carney.

Dead at the Age of 106.

BRADFORD, Pa., January 25.—Mrs. Sarah Nulton died in Kittanning, Pennsylvania, last week. She was 106 years old last September. She was born in Philadelphia, and lived in Kittanning nearly fifty years. Her husband died forty six years ago. She had been an invalid ever since, although in good health previously. She retained her mental faculties to the day of her death.

In a Heavy Gale.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25.—A Pensacola dispatch reports the loss of the steamer Valley City from Tampa for Pensacola. The vessel encountered a heavy gale on Sunday causing a leak. She filled and sunk on Monday 40 miles from Pensacola where the crew arrived in boats.

DOLLARS AND CENTS.

The janitor of the Normal college in New York gets $2,160 a year.

General Grant pays $1,000 a year for his pew in Parson Newman's new church in New York.

W. H. Vanderbilt paid $201,000 for state taxes to the comptroller of New York one day last week.

The late Ami Loring, of North Yarmouth, Me., left $2,350 to his children and $36,000 to missionary societies.

When the ostrich farming fever struck South Africa old birds used to fetch $1,250 a pair; now they sell for from $55 to $70.

Henry Ward Beecher's staunchest stand-by in the matter of money is Horace B. Claflin, who has made about $7,000,000 in the jobbing trade.

The salary of President Grevy, of the French republic, is $16,000 a year. He lives within it, but Marshal MacMahon when president spent $200,000 a year.

Horatio I. Foster, of Machias, Maine, was deaf, dumb and uneducated. Just before his death, last month, he made a will in pantomime, devising $7,000. In court at Machias the other day the will was sustained.

Affection for the town in which his parents were born led H. H. Hunnewell, of Wellesley, Massachusetts, to send $10,000 the other day to Watertown, in the same state, the money to go towards the erection of a public library.

WHY IS IT?

SUSPENSION OF WORK IN THE CITY ON THE COLE ROAD.

An Inquiry into the Subject for the Benefit of the Public—What Major McCracken Has to Say on the Matter—Action of the City Council in Crippling Railroad Operations.

There was a rumor on the street yesterday that work had been stopped on the Cincinnati and Georgia railroad, known as the Cole road. To get at the truth of it, a CONSTITUTION reporter called on Major McCracken, superintendent in charge of construction. He found him in his office on Broad street, busy, as usual. In answer to a question as to what was the meaning of the rumor, he smilingly replied that he thought there was not much that the public was interested in.

"But what is it all about?"

"Well, we have stopped work between South river and the Western and Atlantic road, as you will see by these orders just issued":

Cincinnati and Georgia Railroad, Construction Department, Atlanta, Ga., January 25, 1882.—Patrick Lynch, Atlanta, Georgia.—Dear Sir: The city council of Atlanta having, at its called meeting last evening, passed an ordinance which seems intended to cripple this company in the prosecution and completion of its work through Atlanta, you are hereby directed to suspend all work on your contract between South river and the Western and Atlantic railroad until further notice.

If the council require us to fight our way through Atlanta we may be compelled to make important changes in route, of which you will have due notice. Yours, truly, W. V. McCRACKEN, Superintendent Construction.

Cincinnati and Georgia Railroad, Construction Department, Atlanta, Ga., January 25, 1882.—Martin Dooley, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: The city council of Atlanta having at its called meeting last evening passed an ordinance which seems intended to cripple this company in the prosecution and completion of its work through Atlanta, you are hereby directed to suspend all work on your contract until further notice.

Yours truly,
W. V. McCRACKEN,
Supt. Construction.

"What was your idea in issuing the orders?"

"Well, simply to wait until we find out what the city council means by an ordinance which, I think, must have been hastily passed late last night. Here is a copy of it served on me:"

Be it ordained by the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta:

Section 1. That any railroad company that may desire to lay any track or tracks along or across any street, public alley or square within the corporate limits of said city of Atlanta, shall, before doing so, present in writing to the general council an application for permission to do so, which application shall show the streets, alleys or squares which they desire to cross or run upon, and to what width or length and at what grade.

Sec. 2. If the mayor and general council shall then require any further or additional information, the body shall direct the city engineer to make an examination and report what changes the proposed work will make to such streets, alleys or squares as will be effected thereby, and whether the proposed plans are proper and satisfactory or not.

Sec. 3. After said mayor and general council shall be informed as to the effect the proposed work will have, said body may then authorize, modify or reject and refuse the application, as in their judgment may be for the best interest of the public.

Sec. 4. Any person or persons who shall enter upon any street, alley or square within the corporate limits of said city, and do any work thereon either by filling or excavating earth, or by laying cross-ties, stringers, rails or otherwise, for the purpose of constructing railroad track, or tracks along, across or upon the same, without first making application to, and obtaining the consent of the mayor and general council as aforesaid, shall be arrested by an officer or member of the police force and taken before the recorder's court, and any such person or persons shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days for each offense, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the above, be and the same is hereby repealed.

I certify that the above is a true copy of an ordinance adopted at a called meeting of the mayor and general council, January 24, 1882.

J. W. GOLDSMITH, City Clerk.

"Well, that looks funny! Why was this ordinance passed?"

"Oh! don't ask me conundrums. I never guessed one in my life."

"But tell me about it. What does it all mean?"

"Well, I have no objection to stating just what we have done, and what we want to do in this city, but I don't want to appear as lecturing the council or even advising them. They must do as they please, and if we can't stand the terms they put on us it won't take us long to say so. Our company came here, applied to the legislature for a charter, and they granted it. We pay our own money for the right of way and cost of the road. We ask nobody to give us a cent or assist us in any way except just to sell us ground on which to lay our tracks, we paying a fair price for it. In pursuance of this plan when we got ready to commence work in Atlanta I called on the city engineer and consulted him fully as to the best route, etc. I had prepared a profile of every street we proposed to cross and submitted all these to him. He suggested some changes which we cheerfully made. I then addressed a letter to him stating that all these profiles were on file in our office subject to inspection by himself or any person else who might be interested in them, and asked him if he thought best to refer this letter to the proper authorities. Afterwards I had a long interview on the subject in my office with Captain Clayton and Mr. Berkele, the then chairman of the street committee of the city council, and afterwards, when Mr. Berkele had been made chairman of the new street commission, I had a further interview with him, and also with Mr. Knapp, now chairman of the street committee. These gentlemen at all times fully approved of our plans, and I frequently told them that I would be glad to hear any suggestions as to further changes. You can imagine my surprise, therefore, when this ordinance was handed me this morning."

"What will be the effect of this ordinance?"

"Well, we don't propose to fight the city, and if that is the only condition on which we can pass through, I suppose we will carry out the idea suggested in this dispatch."

Here a dispatch was handed to us, which wound up by saying, "If they don't want you in the town, stay out."

"But I hope that the council will see that their action has been hasty and will put themselves in a different attitude. I think it cannot be possible that they propose to put on us any more onerous exactions than have been put on other roads."

"Can you afford to stop work?"

"We can afford to stop better than we can afford to go on under the restrictions of this ordinance. I don't think any new railroad will ever be built into this city under that ordinance."

"What would you do with the large amount of property you have bought in the city?"

"We have paid out $186,000 for our property in Atlanta, and are prepared to furnish as good facilities for doing business here as can be found in the country—but there are other interests which stand ready to take it off our hands at cost, at any moment."

"Why did you not apply to the council for leave to enter the city and cross the streets?"

"Why should we? What law required it? Our charter gave us power to come to Atlanta and put no restrictions upon our coming here. It was very liberal in giving us power to come into the union passenger depot, even to the extent of authorizing us to condemn the track for any other purpose. The legislature did not see fit to require us to go to the council. There was no ordinance of the council to require us to come before it until this ordinance was passed last night at a called meeting of the council held for another purpose. We had already fixed the grades of our tracks through the city, made contracts for grading, prepared for sidewalks, and notified the city authorities of what we had done. Why then should we have gone to the council when no law or ordinance or former custom required it?"

"Does the work and the grades as you have made them, cost the city anything?"

"Not one cent. If we fix the crossings of a single street to damage the city or injure the citizens, we are liable in the courts and under the law to remedy all evils. The law of the state requires us to make safe and proper crossings and to make all grades and buy all lands necessary to do that. We were informed by our counsel that the law was explicit on this subject and we endeavored to meet it in letter and in spirit. We did not expect to be treated as criminals in the matter, because we hoped to be given an opportunity to remedy all the damages by proper compensation, or such proper work as might be required of us without having to be at the beck and nod of officials who probably might sometime pick a fuss with us in which the public was not at all interested."

"Does your grade as adopted by you interfere with the crossing of the road at any of the streets?"

"Not at all. The crossings which we will have will all be better than those which have been heretofore made by other roads in Atlanta. For instance, where we cross Whitehall street we sink our track below the street sufficiently to put a good bridge over it."

"We mentioned in THE CONSTITUTION a few days ago that your company was going to establish their shops here. How about that?"

"The question is now pending before the managers of our road with a great probability of not only the shops, but the general officers of all our lines being located here, but from the tone of the telegram I showed you, you will readily infer that there is no probability of this being done if this ordinance remains of force."

"Why not?"

"Because we consider this ordinance, although in form general legislation as specially aimed at our road and as unfriendly legislation from those who ought to be our friends. We will have to build many side-tracks to our shops, and if we have to consult the council every time we lay down a side-track and let them fix the grades we will have some at one grade and others at another. One council will say we must fix it this way and another will suggest some other way; which, you see, would leave us entirely at the mercy of every council elected, and Atlanta might some time have a council that would not do to trust. Some cities have been in this fix.

"Would another grade than the one now fixed into and through Atlanta do for your road?"

"We can't make the grade of our road conform to the street grades—that is impossible. A railroad must have a uniform grade; each street crossing it may have a different grade. Take the case of Nelson and Markham streets, to illustrate. There is a difference of twenty feet between these two streets, and they are only ninety feet apart. There is a difference of eight feet between Mitchell and Markham streets, and they are only about one hundred feet apart. You can well see that to make us conform to their grades here we would be at the end of our work, for no engine can run over such grades."

"Have you any objection to consulting the council about the grades of your road and the street crossings?"

"None whatever. As I have told you, we have consulted the city authorities, and have done everything that we thought was necessary. We are advised by our attorneys that the city council had no right to interfere with us unless we violated the law. We consu[lted] with their engineers and other officials t[o get] their assistance to help us fix the grade[s. We] wanted them to their satisfaction, and [here]tofore, as they expressed themselves, [each of] them was satisfied. We think it rath[er hard] that an ordinance pointed at us sh[ould be] passed by the council making us cri[minals if] we disagree with them about proper [grades."]

"Who and what brought this l[egislation] about?"

"I have said enough for the pre[sent. I am] sure it was not for any real benefi[t of the city.] The wicked may probably see t[he cat in the] meal tub. I will not point it [out, as I can] take care of myself. It will h[urt the city] worse than it will our company."

Victims of the Late ... Disaster.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 25.—Postal clerk W. H. Burbridge, injured in the ... collision on the Charleston and Savannah railroa[d] ... died last night. His mother arrived a few hours before he died, and will accompany his remain[s] to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, to-night. George ... Osborne, assistant clerk, will probably die before morning. It is also believed that Mansfield and Cr... hurt are more seriously hurt than at first reported, and fears are entertained regarding their recover[y].

The Conductor Arrested.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Conductor Hanford, of the train which was wreck[ed] at Spuyten Duyvil, was arrested to-day. The c[oroner's jury has ren]dered a verdict that the r[ear brakeman, Melius, is] guilty of wilful, delibera[te and culpable neglect] and directly responsible f[or the loss of life that re]sulted therefrom. The v[erdict also charges with] direct responsibility Con[ductor Hanford and En]gineers Stanford and ... Buchanan of Hanford's train.

Railroad Consolidation.

CHICAGO, January 25.—It is officially announced that the Chicago and ... Eastern, Illinois, Louisville and Nashville, Evans[ville] ... Evansville, Terre Ha[ute] ... and Terre Haute, and be formally consoli[dated] ... Chicago railroads will trol of these lines wi[ll] ... dated on May 1st. The con[trol will] then be vested in the Louis[ville] and Nashville railroad company.

DON'T DO IT.

Dr. Fo[ote's Health Monthly.]

Don't sleep in a draught.
Don't go to bed with cold feet.
Don't stand ov[er] hot-air registers.
Don't eat wha[t] you do not need just to save it.
Don't try to g[et] cool too quickly after exercise.
Don't sleep ... with insecure false teeth in y[our] mouth.
Don't start [th]e day's work without a good br[eak]fast.
Don't sleep in a room without ventilation some kind.
Don't stuf[f] a cold lest you be next obliged to starve a fev[er.]
Don't try to get along without flannel un[der] clothing i[n] winter.
Don't u[s]e your voice for loud speaking or si[nging] when hoarse.
Don't try to get along with less than eight or ... hours' sl[eep.]
Don't sleep in the same undergarment you [wear] during the day.
Don't toast your feet by the fire but try ... friction instead.
Don't neglect to have at least one movement of the bowels each day.
Don't drink ice water by the glass; take it ... a sw[allow] at a time.
Don't eat snow to quench thirst; it brings ... inflammation of the throat.
Don't try to keep up on coffee and alcohol ... you ought to go to bed.
Don't strain your eyes by reading or ... with insufficient or flickering light.
Don't use the eyes for reading or fine work ... twilight of evening or early moon.
Don't try to lengthen your days by ... your night's rest; it is poor economy.
Don't wear close, heavy fur or ... hats if your hair is thin or falls ...
Don't take some other person's ... you are troubled somewha[t] ...

THE LAND WE LIVE IN.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING, SAYING AND THINKING.

Fire in Elberton—The Child-Shooting in Elbert County—Two Dead Negroes Found on the Chattahoochee—A Georgia Murderer Arrested in Mobile—A Case in Court, Etc.

ELBERTON, January 24—[Special]—An alarm of fire here Sunday morning created considerable excitement. The flames were arrested before much damage was done.——Mr. R. T. Smith, who was charged with the shooting of a negro child a short time ago, had a preliminary trial before the county court yesterday and was discharged, the state failing to make out a case against him. The shooting of the child is still a mystery.

What the Papers Say.

A COTTON GIN CASE.

Macon Telegraph.

Before the circuit court of the United States yesterday, with Judge Erskine presiding, the case of Peter C. Sawyer, complainant, vs. Miller & Harris, et al., of Fort Valley, defendants, was heard and prayer of complainant granted. The case was one of unusual interest, in that a great deal of money was involved, and concerned a gin patent reissued to P. C. Sawyer, of Macon, December 8th, 1874. Since that date, nearly every gin maker in the United States, so it is claimed, has infringed upon the patent, and Mr. Sawyer sought to enjoin one of the parties from making more gins and to be compensated with profits which have accrued to them. The judge granted the injunction and appointed Colonel E. F. Best as master, who will make his return to the April term of the court. The case against Miller & Harris, who are said to have made some 900 gins with this infringement, is only one of many, the judgment to hold good presumably against the others. Below we give a list of the makers and the number of gins said to have been made by them adopting the contrivance that will neither choke nor break the roll: Miller & Harris, Fort Valley, 900; Pratt gin company, Prattville, Ala., 7,000; Brown gin company, New London, Conn., 6,000; O. W. Massey, Macon, 2,500; C. S. & G. W. Findlay, Macon, 400; E. Van Winkle, Atlanta, 500; Taylor gin company, Juniper, Ga., 1,000; S. Z. Hall, Little Rock, Arkansas, 1,500; Oglesby & Bro., Kingston, Ga., 50; Winship & Bro., Atlanta, 50; Thomas Wynne, Belair, 50; Mystic River manufacturing company, Mystic River, Conn., 1,000; R. K. Chatham, Bryan, Texas, E. Carver gin company, Bridgewater, Connecticut, and a great many others in the United States. Calculating a profit of $75 on each gin, and a royalty from each purchaser from the infringing parties, the amount seems fabulous. Mr. Sawyer considers that he has won the first and most important step, and feels confident of his ability to prove the justice and validity of his claim before a jury when the case comes up for disposal at the April term.

A MURDERER ARRESTED.

Mobile Chronicle.

For some weeks rewards have been offered for the arrest of James F. White, charged with murder committed in Upson county, Georgia. Yesterday morning a person passed Sheriff Burke's tobacco store and was recognized by a former Georgian as the said White. Mr. Burke traced him up a little higher and found him in Mr. DeOrnella's store. Mr. White accepted the invitation, and while in the office owned to having killed a man in Upson county on December 17th. From the sheriff's office he was escorted to the jail and now awaits the Georgia sheriff. On the examination before Judge McCarron, White owned to the killing, and said he was on his way to Cuba. He boardad the Mary at Washington landing and registered as Hays. Mr. White says he can make out a case of self-defense, and that the reason he left Georgia was that the family of the man killed are rich, and he had no money for a proper defense.

TWO DEAD BODIES.

Columbus Times.

On Saturday last the body of a negro was found floating in the river near Mr. Homer Dudley's plantation, about seventeen miles below the city. He had it taken from the water and buried. It was the corpse of a negro about twenty-five years of age, was well dressed and bore no marks of violence.

On Monday Mr. Dudley's hands discovered the body of another negro lodged in some brush on the bank of the river about a mile below town. They would not touch it until Mr. Dudley was sent for, when it was brought out. It was of a good looking negro, about twenty years of age, well dressed. The head was crushed in as by a blow, and in the right side and through its ugly knife cut which went through the cloth, all of which were very bloody. Neither were recognized, but there is little doubt but that with them is buried the tale of a black crime.

From other States.

Pearls are found in Rutherford county, Tennessee.

Memphis raised $510 for the Nashville backwater sufferers.

Cholera is cleaning out the hogs in some sections of Kentucky.

Kentucky has forty-nine national banks, with a whole capital of $10,351,000.

Voluntary donations to the University of Virginia since 1865 not up $140,000.

The Virginia legislature will probably abolish chain-gangs and the whipping post at this session.

The Tennessee state laws impose a fine of $500 for failures to report a case of small-pox to the state board of health.

Wilmington, North Carolina, has received so far 12,495 more bales of cotton than she did up to this time last season.

The oldest member of the house of representatives of Virginia, is Mr. Terrell, of Orange, who is eighty-nine years old.

The house in Kentucky has passed a bill to prevent sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, circuit and county clerks from speculating in county claims.

HE TRIED LEMONS,

An Excellent Remedy for Small-Pox.

An exchange publishes some interesting the practice of Professor in Southern Ga. Dr. Payne says ticed that the ini- be discovered by its other symptom ap- d this pulse, he is done within inception of the slight indisposi- on, and as posi- recurrence of ed through its of this expe- is vaccinated in he may be without fear Payne has ars on more He advises hospitals, as the disease, of patients the small- as soon as them. He tamp out so prev-

ton, O., ons as a

I sup- y hair ith I n the head and back. Saturday, 16th, I was no better; Sunday, somewhat reduced, I presume by the aid of aconite, which had been administered to me by Drs. Morris and Dunn; eruption very indistinct underneath the skin.

Monday morning, 18th, eruption unmistakably that of small-pox. Tuesday morning eruption very abundant, crop increasing rapidly in size and number. Wednesday morning a very dense crop all over the face, forehead, scalp and head, neck, and soles of feet. Upon the arms, hands, legs and body they were pretty evenly distributed, but not so closely packed as upon the above mentioned parts. By evening I was suffering intensely from those on the scalp. By 10:30 o'clock the pain was almost intolerable. My nurse had retired and was sound asleep in bed. My feet were so tender that I dare not let them touch the foot-board of the bed. My head I could not suffer to lie on the pillow. I lay, raised up on my elbow, my neck resting on my hand. I had by this time become so nervous I dare not shut my eyes from fear of seeing unpleasant visions. Pulse about ninety. I had upon the table at the bedside a pitcher of water and a drinking-glass, a box of seidlitz powders, and an ounce of chlorate of potash in crystals. I had also at my bedside a paper of lemons, also one orange. These were all the agents within my reach.

I recollected that lemon juice in sufficient quantity was a sedative, and would lower the heart's action, and by so doing might relieve me of those unpleasant visions. I therefore squeezed all the juice I possibly could out of one of the lemons into the glass, to which I added about two tablespoonsful of water, and drank it. I then opened the rind and sucked the balance of the juice. In about twenty minutes I took another lemon and used it in the same manner. In a short time I felt very cold, as if I were lying in close proximity to a large mass of snow or ice. My pulse had dropped to sixty. I shut my eyes to see if the unpleasant visions were gone. I not only found that they were gone, but by placing my hand upon my head I found the pox had gone also. My head was bathed with gummous-like fluid, which had exuded from the pox. It stained the napkin I had applied to wipe it off. It seemed as if such had given up its contents and wilted down to a level with the surface. The same had taken place with those upon my face. My beard was glued together with the same kind of fluid. Those upon my neck had not bursted, but had shrunk away and diminished in size considerably. I laid down and slept two hours comfortably. I awoke, I presumed, from cold, although I had plenty of cover over me and the fire was still burning in the grate. I felt so well pleased that I took a little more lemon-juice. I kept my pulse at from sixty to sixty-seven for thirty-six hours, when all eruptions, all elevations had disappeared from my skin. I then bid good-by to lemon-juice and small-pox.

So strongly I am convinced of the power of lemon juice to abate any and every case of small-pox, if administered as I administered it myself, that I look upon it as a specific of as much certainty and power in small-pox as quinine is in intermittent fever. I therefore publish my experiments, hoping every physician having a case of small-pox will give it a fair trial and report the result to me.

The retention of any waste matter in the system produces injury. The collection of "phlegm" or diseased mucus in time of cold or throat affection should be promptly removed. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does it more quickly and effectually than any other cough syrup made.

Aside from the family and immediate friends, only about one hundred of the fifteen hundred guests invited to the reception on the occasion of the opening of the Vanderbilt palace on Fifth avenue, saw fit to be present. The ultra-fashionables were not there.

Vanderbilt University, Tenn.

As a disinfectant and detergent, Professor Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted.

H. T. LUPTON, Professor Chemistry.

Darbys Prophylactic Fluid purifies a foul atmosphere, destroying the infectious germs, gives relief and comfort to the sick and protection from contagion to those nursing. In all cases of small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, yellow and relapsing fevers its use will stop the spread of infection.

M. Rene de Pont-Jest, a Parisian journalist who declared that he enjoyed an annual income of $10,000, has just been fined $80 and sent to jail for three months for stealing a hotel-keeper's watch chain and wearing illegally the cross of the legion of honor.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver cure.

The question of convict labor is before the Connecticut legislature, and a bill to limit the employment of criminals in any institution at one kind of work to fifty finds favor. The idea is to make convicts self-supporting, without competing injuriously with honest workmen.

Coussens' Lightning Liniment is a well known remedy for Lame Back, sprains and bruises. jan21 d1w—sat tues thur&w1t

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The construction of a great railway tunnel, which shall bring Paris into more direct communication with Italy than is now afforded by the tunnel through Mont Cenis, is still contemplated by the French government. The projects proposed include a tunnel through Mont Blanc and another through the Simplon or the Great St. Bernard, the two first named being the most probable.

Why Wear Plasters?

They may relieve, but they can't cure that lame back, for the kidneys are the trouble, and you want a remedy to act directly on their secretions, to purify and restore their healthy condition. Kidney Wort has that specific action—and at the same time it regulates the bowels perfectly. Don't wait to get sick, but get a package to-day, and cure yourself. Either liquid or dry for sale at the druggists.—Binghamton Republican.

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georgia, Fulton county—To the superior court of said county.

THE PETITION OF JAMES SWAN, ALBERT E. Thornton, and William W. Austell, and their associates, shows that they desire under the corporate name and style of "The Atlanta Cotton Seed Oil Company," to establish a factory in said county with a business office in the city of Atlanta, for the purpose of manufacturing or expressing oil from cotton seed. The capital to be employed and already paid in, is twenty-five thousand dollars, and they ask the privilege of increasing it when necessary, to any sum not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

They, therefore, pray to be incorporated under the name and for the purposes aforesaid, with all the rights, powers and privileges in such cases provided by the statutes of the state of Georgia, for the term of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time.

L. J. GLENN & SON,
Petitioners Attorneys.

True extract from the minutes.
jan4 law4w C. H. STRONG C. S. C.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—THE PETITION of John S. Wise, James W. Loyd, W. H. Clayton and their associates, shows that they desire to transact in said county, the business of building, equipping and maintaining, on such lands as may be purchased or acquired by them, all suitable houses for the thorough preparation of said lands for the exhibition of any and all kinds of agricultural products, manufactured articles, minerals and live stock, and to construct a race-course on said grounds for the trial of the speed of the blooded stock, and to do all other things ordinarily connected with the business of a fair exposition and race-track, and not in conflict with the laws of Georgia or the United States. Their corporate name is to be the "SHERWOOD PARK COMPANY." Their capital to be employed is to be one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to any amount not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars, and their place of doing business is to be Atlanta, Georgia. They desire to be incorporated for the term of twenty years with all the privileges incident to corporate power provided for under section 676 of the Code of Georgia. HOKE SMITH, Petitioners' Attorney.

A true extract from the minutes.
dec30-1aw5w thur C. H. STRONG, C. S. C

ST. JACOB'S OI

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

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Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

jan11—d1y tue sol nex to or fol read mat

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ONLY 10 CENTS FOR ANY COLOR.

THE DIAMOND DYES.

The Simplest, Cheapest, Strongest and most brilliant Dyes ever made. One 10 cent package will color more goods than any 15 or 25 ct. dye ever sold. 24 popular colors. Any one can color any fabric or fancy article. Send for color wanted and be convinced. Fancy cards, samples of ink, and pk'g. dye, all mailed for 10 Cts.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

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CLARKE'S REMEDIES.

A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.

Dr. Clarke's Periodical Pills.

Relieve all diseases of woman peculiar to the appearnce and cessation of the menses, uterine disturbances, torpidity of functions, with leucorrhœa, dismenorrhœa and hysteria, also in melancholia and other mental derangements. Afford prompt relief to those distressing bearing down pains so peculiar to women. Price $3 per box. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. Dr. Clarke Medicine Company, 658 Broadway New York City.

FOR SCROFULA or any BLOOD DISORDER,

Dr. Clarke's Anti-Syphilitic Pills.

In either stage, whether primary, secondary or tertiary, are an invaluable remedy. They never fail to cure when directions are followed. Price $2 50 per box. Five boxes $10. Sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of price. Address Dr. Clarke Medicine Company, 658 Broadway, New York City.

AN INVALUABLE REMEDY

Dr. Clarke's Gonorrhea Pills.

For weakness of the Kidneys and Bladder and complete cure in 4 to 8 days of all urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, mucous discharges and sediment in the urine from whatever cause induced, whether of recent or long standing. One to three boxes usually sufficient. Price $2 per box. 3 boxes for $5. Mailed free on receipt of price. Address Dr. Clarke Medicine Company, 658 Broadway, New York City.

THERE IS A BALM IN GILEAD

Dr. Clarke's Invigorating Pills.

For all cases of Spermatorrhea and impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy. Are a positive cure in 2 to 8 weeks. One to six boxes usually sufficient. Price $1.50 per box. Four boxes $5. Sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of price. Address Dr. Clarke Medicine Company, 658 Broadway, New York.

jan17—d1y tues thurs sat & weowly

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Only Vegetable Compound that acts directly upon the Liver, and cures Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, Costiveness, Headache. It assists digestion, strengthens the system, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. A Book sent free. Dr. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SPIRITUALISM

Gives new impulses to the Christian's faith, with proofs palpable of immortality. Its investigation and acceptance by the leading men and women of the 19th century is popularizing the movement in an extraordinary degree. Would you keep posted about its marvelous phenomena and work, then read our magazine, published for $2.50 per annum. ADDRESS, The Progressive Age, ATLANTA, GA.

jan19 d1m—thur sat sun tues&w4w

THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

HAVING RENEWED MY LEASE OF "THE Grand Central Hotel" for a term of years, I beg leave to inform the public that the house has been THOROUGHLY repainted, and is now furnished with New and Improved Black Walnut Furniture, Wire Spring Beds with best Hair Mattresses, Velvet and Brussels Carpets.

ELECTRIC ANNUNCIATORS

connected with every room, and the Hotel is connected through the Columbia Telephonic Exchange with every prominent place of business throughout the city. These advantages, with Competent Attendants, warrant me in assuring the traveling public as good accommodations as the South an afford. JOHN T. WILLEY, Proprietor.

oct29—3m sat tues thur

SILKS.

THE OLDEST AND BEST IN AMERICA.

CORTICELLI SPOOL SILK

for hand or machine use. Ask for it and see that you get it.

FLORENCE ETCHING SILK

FOR ART DESIGNS IN OUTLINE.

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FOR GLOVES, STOCKINGS, WRISTERS AND EDGINGS.

AN ILLUSTRATED 32 PAGE PAMPHLET, "HOW TO USE FLORENCE KNITTING SILK," SENT TO ANY ADDRESS ON RECEIPT OF A 3 CENT STAMP.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DEALERS.

NONOTUCK SILK COMPANY

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

SALESROOMS, 88 WEST THIRD STREET, CINCINNATI.

nov—d3m sat tues thur

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. A. D. BELLAMY, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, 27 Whitehall street room 3; office hours 11 to 2 o'clock. Residence at West End. Chronic Diseases a specialty. jan13 d1m

DR. O. N. BRADBURY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Specialty—Diseases of Women and Children. Office hours 9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m. Residence and Private Office, 78 Luckie street. jan13 d1m

DR. K. C. DIVINE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office 42 & 44 Whitehall street. Residence, 167 Jones street. Third door west of McDonough street. 25 jan1—d3m

DR. JOHN S THOMPSON, DENTIST, No. 37½ Whitehall street, 195 nov5—d3mos Atlanta, Ga.

DR. CH. E. UPSON, Offices: 66 and 68 Whitehall Street. The medical and surgical diseases of NOSE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS. 228 mar13—d1y

DR. D. O. C. HEERY, Office at Messrs. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar's. Private office, No. 131 Marietta street, two blocks above the post-office. Diseases of the rectum, genito urinary organs and syphilis a specialty. july29—d6m

DRS. J. P & W. B HOLMES, DENTISTS, Macon, Georgia. Publishers of Dental Luminary. Proprietors of the Macon dental depot. Dealers in all kinds of dental goods. jan11—dtf

ARCHITECTURE.

GUST. E. LEO, ARCHITECT, Atlanta, Ga., 11½ Broad street. Plans, specifications and detail drawings for buildings of every description, complete and satisfaction guaranteed, at short notice and reasonable rates. Correspondence promptly attended to. sep22—d6m

JOHN MOSER, F. A. I. A., ARCHITECT, 66 Whitehall Street, over Schumann's Drug tore

NORMAN & WEED, ARCHITECTS, And Patentees of Fire-Proof Framing. Office 48 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. apr14—1y

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LAW CARDS.

R. W. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MACON, GA. Office down stairs 118 Second street. Will practice in all the Courts. jan3—d6m

S. A. REID, Attorney at Law, Eatonton, Georgia. Will also give attention to collections at Milledgeville. oct26 d6m

SAMUEL W. GOODE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, 44 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Corporation and Real Estate Law Specialties. 1121oct23 3m

John Milledge. Wm. A. Haygood. MILLEDGE & HAYGOOD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office, corner Alabama and Loyd streets, opposite Georgia Depot. Mr. Milledge being no longer Judge of the Police Court will give his entire time and attention to the practice. july6—dtf

BUCKNER K. COLLIER, ATTORNEY. Offices: Opelika, LaFayette, Ala Commercial Law. nov5 d6m

JOHN. D. POPE, (Formerly Judge Atlanta Circuit.) ATTORNEY AT LAW 100 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo. sep16—d6m.

WALTER R. BROWN, ATTORNEY, 9 Whitehall St. ATLANTA Reference: American Exchange National Bank New York. 867 se-25—d6m

Hugh H. Starnes. Val. W Starnes STARNES & STARNES, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW 805 Broad street, Augusta, Ga. 614 feb27—d1y.

A. R. Wright, Max Meyerhardt, Seaborn Wright. WRIGHT, MEYERHARDT, & WRIGHT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Rome, Georgia. Collections a Specialty. feb25—dtf.

CLAUD ESTES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gainesville, Georgia. nov22—tf

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Oakey Wood Fertilizer for Red Lands, Piney Wood Fertilizer for Grey Lands, Dissolved Bones, Acid Phosphate, nd other material for manipulaton of Fertilizers DESIRABLE AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH oct11—d4m

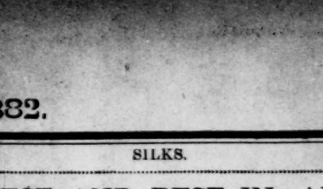
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100 BARRELS EARLY ROSE POTATOES,
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TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF



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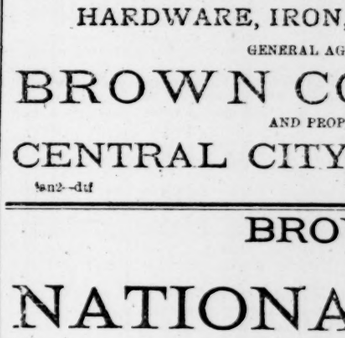
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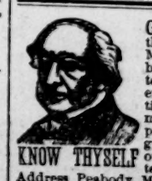
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New Peachtree Street Store, No. 108.

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For any one case of Bleeding, Itching Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch st., Phila., Pa. None genuine, with out his signature. Sold by druggists. $1. Send for Circular. Daniel & Marsh, Agents, Atlanta Ga. aug6—d1y sat tues thur & wly

THE FATAL RIDE

OF THAT ILL-FATED BRIDAL PAIR ON THE CARS.

A Pretty Picture of the Couple Who were Killed at Spuyten Duyvil—Merry Scenes Before the Crash—Park Valentine and His Young Wife's Youth and Beauty, Etc.

A lady writer in the Buffalo Courier gives this pretty picture of the couple who were killed at Spuyten Duyvil: On Thursday evening at 8 o'clock the train from Boston via the Fitchburg railroad, passing through the Hoosac tunnel, stopped just beyond at North Adams, when the writer, almost the sole occupant of the coach "Rosedale," bound for St. Louis via Buffalo, stepped from the train escorted by the polite conductor, to take a solitary "five minutes" supper, a great commotion was observed in the station, and the girl behind the lunch counter hastened to tell the conductor that a wedding party was about to take his train. With true feminine curiosity we burned our mouth with a cup of bitter, boiling tea, and returned in haste to the coach just in time to see enter a pretty blushing bride of 19, followed by her handsome young husband, who did not look to be over 20. After them came a stout, gray-haired senior, who, as the officiating clergyman, evidently deemed his duties not complete until he had seen his young charges safely started on their wedding journey. He was in danger of being trampled upon by a gay crowd of young fellows at his heels, whose overcoats did not conceal their satin ties and wedding favors. They were the ushers and best men. Depositing their satchels and bags—of unmistakable newness—the bride nestled into a corner, loosened her sealskin, studied her bridal bouquet, and then, tossing back her feathers, exclaimed, with a little sigh of satisfaction:" "Didn't it go off beautifully?"

The clergyman, smiling upon her benignantly, said "Yes, but that's what they all say, my dear!"

"O, I know it's an old story to you, sir; but we've never been married before, have we?" looking up mischievously from beneath her frizzles at her husband.

"No," said the young fellow, laughingly, "I believe not."

"And to think of all those lovely presents; I've enough to fill our house," said she.

But now the whistle proclaimed that the five minutes at North Adams was passed. The clergyman kissed the bride, grasped a hand of each, and, with a hearty, "happy journey, my dears," departed precipitately. As the train slowly moved out of the depot, a loud chorus of "rah, 'rah, 'rah" sounded clear above the din of the engine, and was responded to in kind by the five noisy young gentlemen in the next section. The bride peered out of the window until the cheers had subsided, and then turning, exclaimed: "How lovely of them to come to the station and give us such a glorious send-off!"

We shall be pardoned for having observed this party so interestedly when we explain that, since leaving Boston at 3 p. m., we had been dependent upon the attentive conductor for society, who, a few moments before, had left us in a state of cold terror, after a recital of a hairbreadth escape from a recent railroad accident, closing his tale with the cheering admission that accidents were so likely to occur that he never allowed himself to think of them. Had it not been for the presence of the D. D. we should have instantly decided that this was a case of elopement, for the bachelor friends of the bridegroom were so young, and their conversation showed them to be members of some college society, whose badge they sported. Our fancy was pleased by the tone of remonstrance assumed toward them by the newmade Benedict, who was the butt of all their jokes and was not allowed to enjoy his wife's society during the hour's ride to Troy, each of the others in turn claiming her attention. It was evident that champagne had flowed at the wedding banquet, which, if not too freely enjoyed had sufficiently enlivened them and loosened their tongues. At one time a bet was proposed, the amount to be paid in candy to the bride. In the light of subsequent events we can but wonder why every little incident connected with this party impressed itself so indelibly upon our mind. One of the young fellows begged to be allowed a peep into the locket which the bridegroom wore on his watch chain.

"Can I let them see?" said the young husband, looking over the back of his seat at his wife. She smiled assent. When, upon opening it the curious youngster looked up ruefully—"Yes," said the proud owner, "it is my wife—my girl!"

As the train neared Troy the whole party prepared to quit the car, and good-byes were exchanged among them. "We'll surely see you in June," said one, addressing himself to the happy pair.

"Oh, yes!" I'll come down and bring my wife."

Our eyes followed the young woman as she passed out of the car with her crowd of attendants, and she seemed conscious of our interest; for as she disappeared from view she turned and smiled back at us. This was the last we saw of this unusually attractive and merry wedding party, for now quiet was again restored to the slumbrous shades of "Rosedale." But yesterday morning, on glancing at the head lines of the telegraphic dispatches, a horror seized us on reading the following: "Tragic fate of a young couple on their wedding tour," and among the list of those roasted alive in the railroad accident near Spuyten Duyvil junction: "Park Valentine, of Bennington, Vt., aged 21 years, and wife, aged 19 years," with the following explanation: "Valentine was a nephew of Trenor W. Park, and was in business with his father, one of the wealthiest citizens of southern Vermont. His wife was Miss Gaylord, of North Adams. They were en route to Florida on their bridal tour. Both the young couple might have been saved but for the desperate clinging of the young bride to her husband." As we read these terrible lines our heart fairly ceases to beat, remembering how blithe and happy she was an hour after her marriage.

PAYING FOR A WIFE.

Money Advanced Young Men to Enable Them to Marry a Fortune.

Louisville Post.

Something of a sensational romance is developing. The alleged facts have been told to a Post reporter, but are not sufficiently authenticated to justify the reiteration of the full particulars, or the sounding of the names of the individuals mostly interested. The scheming herein developed, it is to be hoped, is not generally practiced, but those who have been analyzing this case declare that it is not an isolated one. How many others hold companionship with it would be hard to say. Men, however, will play at any game for money, and will run all kinds of chances when the hope of big gain is held out. Young men who live in the certainty of coming into a fortune can find the opportunity, if they so desire, of obtaining money. Right here in Louisville cases are known where money has been advanced young men on the prospect of the early death of a rich relative; but here is one of the few cases wherein money has been advanced upon the probability of a man marrying a fortune.

The principal character of the case here related is a young man of apparently good social position, and of good family connections. For more than a year he has been visiting a young lady residing in the eastern part of the city, and more than once gossip has heralded their engagement. All this was known and talked of among the friends of both. The young lady is German, her father is wealthy, and actively connected with one of the prominent business interests of the city, but this is as close to her identity as it is desirable to go.

Some time during the early part of the summer the young man went to a gentleman, who makes it a business to loan money on a good percentage, and requested a loan of a few hundred dollars. He wanted $300, and was willing to pay twelve or fifteen per cent., payment to be made after his marriage. The money-lender had heard of the report of the engagement of the young people; he knew that the girl would have a dowry of several thousand dollars, and that she would come into almost the entire estate of the old man after his death. He was familiar with the girl's family, had known and trusted the young man for years, and knew that in the event of such a marriage he would be able to redeem any promise that he might make. The only thing was to convince himself that the marriage had been decided upon. His inves igation developed satisfactory proof, and the $300 was advanced, with the understanding that the money was to be paid back within one month after the marriage at the rate of twenty per cent interest.

At that time it was stated positively by the young man that the marriage would take place early in September, and the note given for the money was made payable in October. September came and September went, but no marriage was celebrated and no cause was ever assigned for the postponement. The young man said that it had been postponed until a certain day in November, at which time the marriage would certainly take place, and it is said that to some friends he hinted at his intended bridal tour, which included a trip to Europe. Under these representations he borrowed an additional $200 from another gentleman a short time before the date for the marriage, announced for November. The day passed, and the young man went again among his friends, saying that the wedding had been postponed until the Christmas holidays. When Christmas came the young man gathered up some very plausible excuses and went out among his friends, saying that the wedding had been postponed until March.

The men who had advanced the money became uneasy, and started out new inquiries. The information obtained was not very consoling. They were informed that no engagement had ever existed, but, on the contrary, the young man had proposed twice within a few months and been refused. This he most positively denied, stating that the engagement was private between him and the young lady, and that some objection on the part of her parents was the cause of the postponement. He asserted most positively that the objections were such as could be readily dissipated, and that if he could keep up appearances for a short time all would be well. He plead earnestly that the matter be kept secret, offered to increase the per cent, and to pay the money within two months if the story be not carried to the girl's family, which proposition was agreed to.

The two money-lenders feel very anxious and uncomfortable; the young man is pretty much in the same box. Two months is a long time; it will seem long to the eager suspense of the monty-lenders, but to the agonizing anxiety of the young man the time will fly swiftly enough. It is said that the notes given are not worth the paper they are written upon without the marriage be consummated. Unless the promises made are fulfilled at the expiration of the two months ugly things are threatened. If the young man fails, and the story is carried to the young girl's family, it is estimated that there will be an explosion, the noise of which will be sufficient to frighten somebody away from Louisville. On the other hand, if the young man is successful in his pleadings and wins the prize, he will go forth praised and congratulated of all people.

This case recalls a somewhat similar one which was known here a few years ago. A young man who was poor, a toiler among the lowliest, became acquainied with a rich young widow. Her beauty and her wealth had attracted many. This young man was in the army of admirers. He was poor, and his hope seemed a chimera. He was educated, a brilliant conversationalist, and made many friends. These friends assisted him and advanced him money to enable him to keep up appearances. It was nothing more than betting that he would win. Everything was against him, yet the bet was won. The lady's relatives used every argument and persuasion to prevent the match, but when did love ever listen to argument, or when has threats ever driven two loving hearts apart? The young man was forbidden the house, but found ample opportunity to prosecute his suit, and one bright spring morning they were quietly married in one of the prominent churches of the city, the only persons present being the minister and the necessary witnesses. With the marriage the young man received a large fortune. He promptly returned to his friends the money advanced with a handsome interest, and is now happy and prosperous in a neighboring city. At the time of the occurrence this was a forbidden item in the Louisville papers, but in recalling it here no confidence is violated.

Peoria National Democrat.

There is no medicine in the world that equals St. Jacobs Oil. Thousands of testimonials are received daily from responsible parties who speak in commendable terms of it. In a later issue the same journal remarked: St. Jacobs Oil is something no family should be without.

John W. Draper, the scientist, left a fortune of $100,000 to his children, of his own making.

Regulate the Secretions.

In our endeavors to preserve health it is of the utmost importance that we keep the secretory system in perfect condition. The well known remedy Kidney Wort, has specific action on the kidneys, liver and bowels. Use it instead of dosing with vile bitters or drastic pills. It is purely vegetable, and prompt but mild in action. It is prepared in both dry and liquid form, and sold by druggists everywhere.—Reading Eagle.

P. T. Barnum is said to be worth $3,000,000—which may be the greatest advertising effort of his life.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic, and Pulmonary Complaints, and Coughs and Colds, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties.

J. D. Cox says in a published letter that, after reading all the new evidence, he still deems Fitz John Porter's sentence just.

—One voice all over the land goes up from mothers that says, "My daughters are so feeble and sad, with no strength, all out of breath and life at the least exertion. What can we do for them?" The answer is simple and full of hope: One to four weeks' use of Hop Bitters will make them healthy, rosy, sprightly and cheerful.

The ice-houses on the Hudson, with a capacity of 2,000,000 tons, have only 300,000 tons in, and need cold weather to fill up with.

LONE JACK, Mo., September 14, 1879.

I have been using Hop Bitters, and have received great benefit from them for liver complaint and malarial fever. They are superior to all other medicines.

P. M. BARNES.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER

DARBY'S

PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

SCARLET FEVER CURED

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

CONTAGION destroyed. SICK ROOMS purified and made pleasant. FEVERED AND SICK PERSONS relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water. CATARRH relieved and cured. ERYSIPELAS cured. BURNS relieved instantly. SCARS prevented.

ULCERS purified and healed. DYSENTERY CURED. WOUNDS healed rapidly. Removes all unpleasant odors. TETTER dried up. IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS. For SORE THROAT it is a sure cure.

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTED

In fact it is the Great Disinfectan a Purifier.

PREPARED BY J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

aug30—dly tues thur sat&wly top col n r m

KIDNEY-WORT.

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, proper use of this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

If you have either of these troubles

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON THE LIVER, KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

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MAGNOLIA BALM

A SURE RECIPE For Fine Complexions.

Positive relief and immunity from complexional blemishes may be found in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. A delicate and harmless article. Sold by druggists everywhere.

It imparts the most brilliant and life-like tints, and the closest scrutiny cannot detect its use. All unsightly discolorations, eruptions, ring marks under the eyes, sallowness, redness, roughness, and the flush of fatigue and excitement are at once dispelled by the Magnolia Balm.

It is the one incomparable Cosmetic.

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THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME.

Murray & Lanman's

FLORIDA WATER,

Best for TOILET, BATH, and SICK ROOM.

KIDNEY WORT

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE

for all Kidney Complaints and for all diseases of the

—LIVER.—

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

If you are bilious, dyspeptic, constipated, or suffering from malaria, Kidney-Wort is the remedy you need.

FAIL NOT TO TRY IT.

PRICE $1. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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EAGLE AND PHENIX

Columbus, Ga.

SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST

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BALL SEWING THREAD

1878 1879

Production Doubled. Again Doubled

THE WORKS OF THE Collier Comp'y OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Which were totally Destroyed by Fire on May 28th and September 21st, 1881,

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Orders are solicited for

Strictly Pure White Lead and Red Lead, Cold-Pressed & Pure Dark Castor Oil, Raw & Double Boiled Linseed Oil.

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WE HAVE A LARGE LOT

Colored and White Camellia Japonicas, the splendid New White Grapes, Duchess, Pockington and Lady Washington, Cape Jessamines, Magnolias, and a fine lot of

EVERBLOOMING ROSES!

As well as Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Catalogues free.

M. COLE & CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

KENNESAW ROUTE.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The following Time Card goes into effect January 15, 1882:

NORTH BOUND.

NO. 3 WESTERN EXPRESSS—Daily.

Leave Atlanta	5 10 am
Arrive Marietta	5 56 am
" Cartersville	7 17 am
" Kingston	7 47 am
" Dalton	9 20 am
" Chattanooga	10 50 am

NO. 11—PAY EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.

Leave Atlanta	8 05 am
Arrive Marietta	8 57 am
" Cartersville	10 01 am
" Kingston	10 27 am
" Dalton	12 04 pm
" Chattanooga	1 50 pm

NO 1—FAST EXPRESS—Daily.

Leave Atlanta	2 15 pm
Arrive Marietta	3 02 pm
" Cartersville	4 04 pm
" Dalton	5 57 pm
" Chattanooga	7 35 pm

NO 17—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily except Saturdays

Leave Atlanta	12 05 am
" Marietta	12 51 am
" Acworth	1 23 am
" Cartersville	1 53 am
" Kingston	2 19 am
Arrive Dalton	3 44 am
" Chattanooga	5 10 am

LOCAL EXPRESS—NORTH—Daily except Sundays

Leave Atlanta	5 10 pm
Arrive Bolton	5 27 pm
" Gilmore	5 34 pm
" Vinings	5 39 pm
" McIvor's	5 41 pm
" Smyrna	5 49 pm
" Marietta	6 05 pm
" Big Shanty	6 26 pm
" Acworth	6 42 pm
" Allatoona	7 03 pm
" Stegalls	7 18 pm
" Cartersville	7 30 pm
" Rogers	7 40 pm
" Cass	7 45 pm
rrive Kingston	8 00 pm

No 1 carries Pullman Cars Atlanta to Louisville, Atlanta to Cincinnati, New Orleans to Washington.

No 17 carries Pullman Cars Atlanta to Rockwood, which is open to receive passengers at Union Depot at 9 pm.

SOUTH BOUND.

NO 4—FAST EXPRESS.

Leave Chattanooga	7 30 am
" Dalton	9 20 am
" Kingston	10 51 am
" Cartersville	11 20 am
" Marietta	12 26 pm
Arrive Atlanta	1 15 pm

NO 2—SOUTHERN EXPRESS.

Leaves Chattanooga	3 00 pm
" Dalton	4 30 pm
" Kingston	5 55 pm
" Cartersville	6 21 pm
" Marietta	7 37 pm
Arrive Atlanta	8 30 pm

NO 12—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays

Leave Chattanooga	11 15 pm
" Dalton	12 46 am
" Kingston	2 20 am
" Cartersville	2 50 am
" Marietta	3 52 am
Arrive Atlanta	4 43 am

ROME EXPRESS.

Leave Kingston	7 00 am
Arrive Cass	7 18 am
" Rogers	7 23 am
" Cartersville	7 38 am
" Stegalls	7 54 am
" Allatoona	8 03 am
" Acworth	8 20 am
" Big Shanty	8 37 am
" Marietta	8 58 am
" Ruffs	
" Smyrna	9 13 am
" McIvor's	9 23 am
" Vining	9 27 am
" Gilmore	9 32 am
" Belton	9 40 am
Arrive Atlanta	10 05 am

No 4 carries Pullman Cars Cincinnati to Atlanta, Washington to New Orleans.

No 12 carries Pullman Cars Louisville to Atlanta, Rockwood to Atlanta

B. W. WRENN, Gen Pass Agt.

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tf—dtf

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAIROAD, ATLANTA, December 17, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1881, trains will run over this line as ollows

TRAIN NO. 51—EXPRESS AND PASSENGER.

(Sleeping car through to New York without change.)

Leave Atlanta at	2:45 p.m
Arrive Charlotte	3:05 a.m

TRAIN NO. 53—DAY MAIL AND PASSENGER

(Sleeping car to Atlanta.)

Leave Atlanta at	7:00 a.m
Arrive Charlotte	6:35 p.m

TRAIN NO. 55—F ST MAIL.

Leave Atlanta at	4:00 a.m
Arrive Charlotte	3:15 p.m

COMING SOUTH.

TRAIN NO. 50—EXPRESS AND PASSENGER.

Leaves Charlotte at	12:25 a.m
Arrive at Atlanta	12:30 p.m.

TRAIN NO. 52—DAY MAIL AND PASSENGER.

Leaves Charlotte at	12:44 p.m
Arrive at Atlanta at	12:05 p.m.

TRAIN NO. 54—FAST MAIL.

Leaves Charlotte	12:15 a.m
Arrive at Atlanta at	11:00 a.m

T. M. R. TALCOTT, G. M.
I. Y. SAGE, Superintendent.
A. POPE, G. P. and T. A.

dec18—dtf

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER, AUGUSTA, GA., December 10, 1881.

Commencing Sunday, 11th instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 30 am	L've Augusta	10 30 am
Ar. Athens	4 40 pm	" Macon	7 10 am
" Washington	2 55 pm	" Milledg've	9 10 am
" Camak	1 26 pm	" Camak	11 33 am
" Milledg've	4 48 pm	" Wash'g'n	11 30 am
Ar. Macon	6 45 pm	" Athens	9 30 am
" Augusta	4 06 pm	Ar. Atlanta	5 45 pm

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

(Daily, Except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta	4 55 pm	L've Covington	5 40 pm
Ar. Covington	7 10 pm	Ar. Atlanta	8 00 am

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.

(Daily, except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta	12 35 pm	L've Decatur	2 05 pm
Ar. Decatur	1 14 pm	Ar. Atlanta	2 45 pm

NO 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 30 pm	L've Augusta	5 55 pm
Ar. Athens	8 05 am	" Athens	7 00 pm
Ar. Augusta	6 30 am	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 am

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will if signaled stop at regular scheduled Flag Station.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved SLEEPERS to Augusta. PULLMAN SLEEPERS Augusta to Washington, D. C.

Only one change Atlanta to New York.

JOHN W. GREEN, General Manager. | E. R. DORSEY, General Pass. Agent

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

TRUNKS AND VALISES—HUZZA & CO.'S Trunk Factory is the only place in the city where you can get your trunk and valise covered or repaired by good workmen at reasonable prices. No 12 Whitehall street, sign of the red trunk. Drayage free. 936 jan22 1w

HUZZA & CO. KEEP A FINE VARIETY OF fancy leather goods, pocket-books, purses and dressing cases, at their salesroom, No 12 Whitehall street, 936 jan22 1w

TRUNKS AND VALISES OF ALL KINDS, FROM the cheapest to the best, can be found at Huzza & Co.'s Trunk Factory, No 12 Whitehall street. 936 jan22 1w

MUSICAL.

MRS. MARY MADDEN

WILL BE AT HER MUSIC ROOMS, 161 Whitehall street, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of every week, from 12 m. until 2 p.m., for the purpose of receiving pupils and making business engagements. jan12—d1f feb14

FOOD UNITED WITH THE BEST TONIC.

AROUD'S

WINE & QUINA

AND ALL THE NUTRITIVE PRINCIPLES OF MEAT.

The Tonic Par Excellence

for CONSUMPTIVES, ANEMICS, FEEBLE CHILDREN, CONVALESCENTS, AGED AND DELICATE PERSONS.

General depot, J. FERRÉ, successor to AROUD 62 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

1M ESSRS. E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents, No 30 North Illiam street, New York.

a 24—d1v utes cow No 2

MILL & FACTORY SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. BELTING, HOSE and PACKING, OILS, PUMPS ALL KINDS, IRON PIPE, FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS, STEAM GAUGES, ENGINE GOVERNORS, &c. Send for Price-list. W. H. DILLINGHAM & CO. 421 Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE OF GEORGE W. SCOTT & CO., ATLANTA.

After having our special brand of

COTTON BUTTER OIL

Tested by several hundred of the most prudent and careful housekeepers in Georgia, who unanimously pronounce it

EQUAL, IF NOT SUPERIOR TO LARD,

WE NOW OFFER IT TO DEALERS

on terms that will enable them to supply their customers at prices below the cost of lard. It costs less per pound, and two pounds of it are equal to three pounds of lard. It is a

REFINED COTTON SEED OIL.

Made by the Hope Oil Mills of Memphis, Tenn. The high character of the gentlemen controling these mills is a guarantee that none but the purest and sweetest oils made from selected seed will be used for this purpose. It is cleaner, better and cheaper than lard for cornbread, biscuits and all frying purposes. It is as good as butter for cakes and pastry. It is as

WHOLESOME AND DELICATE AS OLIVE OIL,

It does not become Stale or Rancid as soon as either butter or lard. It is a Home Product, and every citizen of the Cotton States should be interested in its introduction into general use, thereby enhancing the value of the two hundred million bushels of cotton seed annually taken from our crop.

WE MAKE NO AGENTS!

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

On receipt of One Dollar we will send to dealers a sample can, express paid, with directions for use, circulars, etc.

For prices by the barrel, address

GEORGE W. SCOTT & CO., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR GEORGIA & FLORIDA.

881-jan22-1m.

KING HOUSE, STONE MOUNTAIN, GA.

J. T. MEADOR, Propr

FOR SALE.

1,000 Tons Kainit or German Potash Salts.
,000 Tons Dissolved Bone Phosphate
2,000 Tons Acid Phosphate.

H. P. RICHMOND, Agent, jan17—d2w tues thur sat Savannah, Ga.

WHEAT Dealers make Money with W. T. SOULE & CO., 150 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Write for particulars.

COLLINS, BOUDEN & JENKINS BANKERS.

DEALERS IN STOCKS AND BONDS,

nov 25d3m 25 Pine Street, New York

H. K. BENNETT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

COTTON YARN AND WARPS

30 AND 32 LETITIA STREET, Philadelphia, Penn

ROME RAILROAD CO. OF GEORGIA

OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT, ROME, GA., January 5, 1882.

Change in Schedule,

COMMENCING MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1882, the trains over Rome Railroad will connect at Kingston with trains leaving Atlanta at 5:10 a.m. and 2:50 p.m., arriving in Rome at 9:05 a.m. and 6:50 p.m. JAS. A. SMITH, jan5 dtf General Passenger Agent.

EDISTO PHOSPHATE CO., CHARLESTON, S. C.,

J. E. B. SLOAN, GENERAL AGENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF FERTILIZERS, HAVE on hand a large lot of high grade Acid Phosphate, which they will sell cheap for prompt shipment. Importers of German Kainit. an10 d1m—tues thur sat

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

92 ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY, 92 WHITEhall street, Lieberman & Kaufman, proprietor. You will find the largest assortment of trunks, valises, satchels, sample cases of all descriptions, Tourists' companions, baskets, shawl and trunk straps, in fact everything belonging to that line of business. Repairing done at low prices and free delivery of all goods. 92 Whitehall street, Atlanta trunk factory. 859 jan22 1wk top

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL house work, two in family, no washing. Apply, with recommendations, to 73 Smith street. jan25 d2t

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT SOUTHeast corner of Wheat and Collins streets. J T Warnock. jan24 d3t-tuth&sun

A GOOD MACHINIST, ONE WELL VERSED IN the construction, repair and practical operation of all kinds of cotton and wool machinery, desires to engage with some "factory" where situation will be permanent. Thoroughly understands the manufacturing of fabrics, being practically as well as theoretically taught from the picker to the cloth rooms would have no objection to management of mill together with duties of machinist. Satisfactory reference given. Please address "Mill Machinist" Atlanta, Ga. 945 jan22 d2w

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR four months on good security. Address J. H., this office. jan26 d1t

WANNTED—ROOM AND BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, nice neighborhood, by a young married couple. O., Constitution office. jan26 d1t

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN FROM New York—a retired army officer—for about three months, for himself and family, consisting of his wife (an invalid), child (4 years), and maid. Two rooms on first floor required; or would take a small furnished house. Address J. T, this office. jan26 d6t

WANTED TO INFORM ALL MY CUSTOMERS I will give more prompt attention to upholstery in all its branches—bedding, mattresses and awnings. A. Ergenzinger, 12 East Hunter street. jan10 d1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM (NICELY RAILED in) with fire, water and gas; one of the best in city. Apply to J. A. Ansley, Real Estate Agent. jan26 d4t

FOR RENT—6 ROOM HOUSE AT DECATUR, 3 room kitchen, ½ acre of ground, fine well, good locality. Price $10 per month. J. A. Ansley, Real Estate Agent. jan26 d2t

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—ENQUIRE 99 Whitehall street, up-stairs. One front and one back room. jan26 d1t

FOR RENT—THE BUILDING NOW OCCUPIED by Mr Wells on Broad street, 50x90 feet, with basement. Another story can be built on the present, giving large storage. A Murphy. 874—jan22 d1f

FOR RENT—THAT SPLENDID STOREROOM, No. 53 Peachtree street. For terms, apply to J. W. English, 35 Broad street, or box 284. dec2-tf

BOARD.

WILL BE PLEASED TO ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board, either by the day, week or month, at 38 and 40 Ivy street, L. B. Davis. Refers to Moore, Marsh & Co., S. M. Inman & Co., T. M. Clarke & Co., Colonel W. M. Lowry and Rev. J. H. Martin, D.D., Atlanta, Georgia, also to Inman, Swan & Co., New York. dec29 1m

GOOD DAY BOARD AT $16 PER MONTH, 17 Washington street. 875 jan22 1w

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—101½ ACRES FARM AT HAPEville, well improved—½ cleared and in good state of cultivation; price $1,750; easy payments. 75 acres adjoining Decatur well improved, ½ cleared and in good state of cultivation, good orchard and water. Price $1,200; ⅓ cash, balance 1 and 2 years. J. A. Ansley, Real Estate Agent. jan26 d2t

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A RESPECTABLE MANUFACTURing business, consisting of tools, machinery and stock, all complete, for $200. Enquire of A. Tint, 29 Whitehall street. jan26 d1t

FOR SALE—I WILL RECEIVE BIDS FOR THE stock of genefal merchandise of Joseph Strauss, in store at Ellenton, Ga., until February 1st, 1882. Stock cost about ten thousand dollars. W. B. Henry, Receiver of Joseph Strauss. jan26 d1w

FOR SALE—PURE SWEET APPLE CIDER AND pure Cider Vinegar of our own manufacture, in any quantity from one bottle up to 50 barrels; also Canfield's celebrated Cider Wine, the best beverage ever drank. At No 7 South Broad, Atlanta, Ga. 866—jan22 1w

HEADQUARTERS FOR FIRE PROOF Safes. Parties wanting will buy bargains at Thomas M. Clarke & Co.'s, Agents for Macneale & Urban, may10—dtf

FOR SALE—A FORSAITH FOLDER, IN GOOD condition, cheap. Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. oct8—dtf

FOR SALE—QUICK DELIVERY; 8, 10, 12 AND 15-horse power engines, mounted and stationery. E. Van Winkle & Co., 214 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. jan6 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—THE BUSINESS OF BUTLER & CARroll, lately expired by limitation, is in the hands of George E. Hopple, at the company's mill, who alone is empowered to effect final settlements. jan24 d3t tues thur sun

TO THE PUBLIC—HAVING LOST MY ENTIRE stock by the fire, I have rented a portion of the store next to Lowry's bank, 67 Alabama street, where I will be glad to meet my friends. John H. Merchant. 884 jan22 d1w

AUCTION SALES.

N. R. FOWLER, AUCTIONEER—EXECUTORS' Sale. Will be sold in front of my office, No. 41, corner Broad and Alabama streets, Friday morning, January 27th, 1882, 1 fine heavy draft horse, 1 phaeton and harness, 1 fine beef cow, 2 fine gold watches. W. W. Austell, W. J. Garrett, Executors. jan25 d1t

AUCTION SALES—OF GOODS TO BE SOLD for account of advances and storage. Postponed on account of the weather to 10 o'clock Thursday, 26th. Sale regardless of the weather upstairs in our salesroom, out of the rain and mud. D. P. Ellis & Co. jan26 d1t

FOR SALE.

A LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, STOCK AND Vehicles, all in good order—corn, hay and fodder to last six months. This is the only stable between Dalton and Cartersville. A business that pays well, and will be sold at a bargain. Address JAMES M. HARLAN, jan5 d1m Calhoun, Ga.



NOTICE.

I HEREBY NOTIFY MY FRIENDS AND PAtrons, that from this out my office will be at No. 11½ Broad street, having had to change on account of the conflagration of Friday night and the destruction of my office. Soliciting the patronage of my friends in the past I hope for a continuance in the future. Very respectfully, GUSTAVE E. LEO, Architect. 942—jan22—1wk

THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at $1 per month, $2.50 for three months, or $10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains eading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING rates depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

UNDER no circumstances will the editors undertake to preserve or return manuscripts not available or publication.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 26, 1882.

THE Chinese students who recently returned home from Yale are kept under espionage. China is determined to keep out the basswood ham and the wooden nutmeg.

IT is now given out as a certainty that the treasury portfolio has been tendered to Mr. Conkling in anticipation of the appointment of Secretary Folger to succeed Justice Hunt.

THE Louisville and Nashville system has fastened itself upon the northwest, and on the first of May will formally take charge of several new lines of road controlling trade between Louisville and Chicago.

A LEGAL flaw has been found in the grand jury by whom the Ashland fiends were indicted, and a new grand jury has been summoned. As the murderer Neal was convicted upon an indictment found by this grand jury, the case assumes some interest.

BOSTON beats the English renaissance business by going back three thousand years and reviving the Greek of OEdipus. The average Massachusetts statesmen would make fine Greeks, and the pity for this country is that they cannot be actually relegated to the Homeric period.

THE jury has done its duty with promptness and fidelity. Guiteau is guilty of murder. Within a few weeks the jabbering egotist, who resorted to assassination as a means of notoriety, will pass from the gallows to the grave, covered with the odium and maledictions of his fellow-men. The trial has been a long and perplexing one—weary to the people who were impatient of the indulgence given the prisoner, and perplexing to the judge who saw no means of silencing him except such as would have given ground for a new trial. The case was without parallel in its developments. But now that a decision has been reached, it is felt that Judge Cox pursued the only satisfactory course, since it has given the wretch all his legal rights, and at the same time secured his conviction.

PROTECTION AND TARIFF REVISION.

The Macon Telegraph having in effect challenged the Savannah News to a discussion of the question of free trade and protection, it is possible that we may have a very lively season of polemics. The News is thoroughly impressed with the beauties of the free trade theory, while the Telegraph is as seriously influenced by the practical considerations involved in the idea of protection. The great difficulty in the way of a sober and serious discussion of the policy of protection is our present absurd tariff system, which consists of a jumble of war taxes and levies not at all suited to our present condition or to our commercial prospects. No doubt the system answered every purpose as a war measure, when the government was compelled to raise revenues from every available source; but it is not at all to the credit of those interested in real protection that such a system remains upon the statute books sixteen years after the emergency in which it originated has passed. This war-system has given rise to some of the worst monopolies the country has ever seen and has bred a species of congressional corruption which is a disgrace to the country. The result has been that protection has become identified in the popular mind with the vast system of robbery and subsidy that has grown up under the war tariff; and there can be no profitable discussion of the merits of real protection, until those who are in favor of protection join the movement in favor of a reasonable and fair revision and readjustment of the present tariff list. Unless this is speedily done, the organized monopolies which have boldly appropriated the banners and weapons of the protectionists will not be able to subsidize congress much longer, and, when the reaction comes, it may be carried much further than the real interests of the country demand. The protectionists are shrewd business men, but in this business they have been blind indeed. They have allowed the monopolists to control them throughout, and the result is a decided prejudice against protection in the public mind.

We have frequently endeavored to show that there is no reason why a protectionist should prejudice his position by figuring as an opponent of tariff reform. All protectionists are ready to admit that tariff reform is necessary, but they are afraid to entrust this revision to congress. Rather, to state the facts more exactly, the monopolists do not want revision at all, and they have inveigled the protectionists into indorsing a so-called "commission of experts," which will never accomplish anything. The idea that tariff revision is a step in the direction of free trade is utter nonsense, and it is surprising that the protectionists do not so see it. This is the cry of the monopolists—that tariff revision is a trick of the free-traders. Five hundred years from now when our manufactories are crowding each other, when the population becomes dense, and when the supply of labor outruns the demand, the attractive abstract reasoning upon which American free-traders base their arguments may be put into practice, but all the conditions here will have to be similar to the conditions in England before any such movement will be countenanced by practical people. All the free trade arguments come from England and they are based on conditions which actually exist in that country. They are scholarly, logical, brilliant and impressive, but they are not practical. They do not fit the conditions of American development—they are foreign to the situation. It will be time enough to talk about free trade when all our resources, natural and artificial, have been thoroughly developed.

But, in the meantime, there is no reason why protectionists should handicap themselves with the jobs of a few monopolists, or, indeed, with a tariff system loosely flung together to meet the emergencies of war. They cannot maintain their present attitude without arousing the opposition of a public which is bled to pay the subsidies which have grown up under the present system, and it is questionable whether they are prepared to brave this opposition.

AN IMPROPER ORDINANCE.

We regret to see the unfortunate differences between the city council of Atlanta and the Cincinnati and Georgia railroad company.

There was a rumor current on the streets yesterday that on account of a disagreement between the city authorities of Atlanta and the officers of this road that work had been suspended between South river and the Western and Atlantic railroad. The details of these differences will be seen by reference to an interview with Major McCracken which appears in another column. He gives in this interview a copy of an ordinance new to us, and entirely unnecessary we think. We are satisfied that this action was taken by the council without properly considering it. The company is entirely solvent and could be made to do what was proper, if they had any intention of doing otherwise, without resorting to such an ordinance as this one is. We are at a loss to see why the city council should pass such an ordinance as this is, and at the same time submit daily, and we might say hourly, to the terrible nuisance at Whitehall street crossing, and not say or do one thing to remedy that evil. This fact will invite unfavorable comment on the subject. Why should there be one law for this road and no law for others is hard to explain. The ordinance was unfortunate and useless. It was unfortunate because at this time we know that the question of the location of the shops and general offices of this road was pending before the board of managers with a decided majority strongly in favor of Atlanta as the proper place for these shops and officers. Other places had their advocates, but a majority sufficiently strong to authorize the announcement was in favor of this location weeks ago. This question will not be determined until the roads are finished, and the action of this council will be used by those in the board who were favorable to another location, as an argument why Atlanta should not be selected as the place. The ordinance was unnecessary, because the law is as explicit now as it can be made. There is no question in the mind of a human being about what the remedy is—about the proper crossing—if the railroad fails to provide for any road, street, or any kind of highway. The men who are interested in the construction of this line—who have furnished the money for it—are strangers not only in our city but in our state, and to be met with an ordinance from the city council making certain acts penal, when the law is ample to cover the case without resort to such an ordinance, is, to say the least of it, calculated to do harm. We trust that when the city council has its regular meeting it will reconsider its action on this ordinance.

If the city council had power to pass such an ordinance as this it would have the power to annul the charter of the road. It could defeat the construction of the railroad very easily if it had the power to enforce such an ordinance as this is. It is not a fair way to test the differences between two corporations. This road has the right to be heard under its charter before it can be condemned. The city makes its officers criminals because they did not ask the city council to allow them to do what the legislature gave them power to do. We trust that the officers of this road will suspend any action in the matter adverse to Atlanta until the citizens of our city can be heard on this subject. We are satisfied, from the assurances made to Colonel Cole when he first announced this great line to our people, and from their frequent expressions heretofore made in favor of aiding the enterprise in every possible way, that our citizens will not hesitate to do all in their power to have this improper ordinance repealed.

COTTON SEED AND ITS PRODUCTS.

The possibilities of cotton seed bid fair to work a revolution of no small importance in the south during the next five years. The price of cotton seed has already risen from six to twelve dollars a ton, and the time is near at hand when every pound of surplus seed will command a good price. Some enthusiastic people go so far as to predict that the seed from an acre will yet be worth more than the fleecy stuff that encoats it. The world has become familiar with two products of the seed—the seed-cake meal and the crude oil. The former is in demand, wherever its valuable properties are known, as one of the best articles for fattening stock, including the delicate horse. There is no stock food that surpasses it. The crude oil is worth about forty cents a gallon, and is extensively used in paints, lubricants and soaps. It is also exported. On the other side of the ocean it becomes olive oil of the best brands, the proportions being three parts of cotton seed oil and one of olive oil. In that form it comes back to us, and we accept it without question as one of the finest products of Italy's sunny slopes. We are now asked to accept it as a substitute for lard and even for butter; and as we have already accepted it under a foreign label for table use, the new request can scarcely be considered unreasonable. By a new process of refinement—a process by the way that will doubtless be improved upon as we go along—the crude oil is turned into an article without taste, and without smell—that is wholesome because of vegetable origin; and pure because it is free of chemicals and adulteration. In this shape it is offered to the people of the south as a substitute for the fat that comes from hogs that we know not of, and that goes through processes which the consumer does not understand. THE CONSTITUTION has no desire to bull cotton seed oil; it simply asks for the new article a fair trial. If this vegetable oil proves an acceptable substitute for hog's fat, the south will be immensely benefited, and the goal of independence will begin to loom up before us; for if cotton seed oil is a wholesome and altogether satisfactory substitute for hog's fat in the kitchens of the south, it will be so in the kitchens of the north and of the old world. In a word, we are on the verge of an important change in the provisions trade.

There are sixty-seven cotton-oil mills in operation, all located in the south, where fortunately all such mills must be located on account of the bulky nature of cotton seed. These mills utilized last year about one-sixteenth of the seed product, or to be more exact, 180,000 tons out of about three millions. The annual product now of cotton-seed oil is said to be fifteen millions gallons, two-thirds of which is exported to Europe. The new demand which has sprung up will, if maintained, dot the southern country with oil mills—the more the better. A recent trade article in the New Orleans Times-Democrat states "that over 3,000 tierces "have been taken from Tennessee and Ar-"kansas oil refineries by the trade in provis-"ions, to be used as a substitute for lard in the "interior and in the vicinity of the refineries. "It is also reported that large quantities have "also been taken here by the local and interior "trade; hence it is not improbable that if the "movement in this product has assumed the "proportions reported, its consumption in-"stead of lard may reach considerable magni-"tude by next season."

The Times-Democrat is unnecessarily cautious. The home and export trade will outrun the capacity of the mills; but as there are heavy interests opposed to any change, it stands the mills in hand to make as good an article as they can; and to improve their processes as rapidly as experience and ingenuity will permit. We believe the people of the south can be trusted to give the new article a fair field in its contest with hog's fat. In this connection we give a statement, clipped from the New York Commercial Bulletin, of the work that is going on at New Orleans:

A process is in course of development in New Orleans to utilize cotton seed oil for cooking, lubricating and illuminating purposes. On a small scale, a factory capable of treating twenty barrels of oil per day has been established, demonstrating the entire practicability of the process. A number of barrels of cotton seed oil were subjected to this new method of refining and eliminating the alkalis, and the result answered the most sanguine expectations; being a clear, light golden liquid, in every respect answerable for the purposes designed. Some of the oil was placed in a lamp, and shed a pure white light, superior to that of any lard oil, and emitted no smoke. Mr. Draper, the inventor, claims for it, as an illuminator, superiority over any oil for mining purposes, as it will not congeal as quickly as ordinary lard oil. The precipitate or residuum is used for lubricating purposes, and as such possesses features that will bring it into general use, especially for light machinery, on account of its not being liable to become thick and accumulating on the object on which it is used. It is also expected to make an excellent substitute for lard.

IN chronicling the fact that a white man is to be hanged in Virginia, the Philadelphia Press sounds a note of triumph for progress. But maybe the triumph of the Press is premature. Perhaps the man is a republican.

THE announcement is made in republican circles that Mr. Tilden is again a candidate for the presidency. This, together with the state of his health, will finally cause considerable mortality in the republican ranks.

TOM JOHNSON, of Savannah, has been in Washington conferring with the loose ends of Georgia republicanism. This reminds us that Tom has had as much fun in politics as any young man in the country. If he ever got an opportunity to close one eye on our nice new president, it may be set down as a fact that the two will henceforth be chums, cronies and backslapping companions.

THE New Haven Register identifies Oscar Wilde as the Count Johannes of the British Isles, and the Washington Post prints his portrait in juxtaposition with that of a short-haired native of Borneo. It will thus be seen that Mr. Wilde is getting a good deal of genuine American notoriety.

THE next time Editor Reid, of the New York Tribune, sends a dispatch calculated to rescue the Nation from Peril, he will probably use Mr. Manton Marble's cipher code.

EDITOR GRUBB is right when he intimates that when one Georgia editor lays down a line of fight, or takes a position on any subject, all the other editors ought to stand by him. There is a dreadful lack of editorial unity all over the country.

AS yet, no one has been inspired to remove Oscar Wilde. Apparently one crank never troubles a brother crank, and this fact speaks volumes for their responsibility to the law.

IT is said Guiteau broke down while reading his speech the other day. It is to be hoped the rope to be provided for the culmination of all this business will be stronger than Guiteau.

IT is said that Mr. Tilden sometimes speaks with acerbity of Judge David Davis. We shouldn't wonder. When a man sells out the whole country by descending from the supreme bench to accept the bribe of a senatorship, somebody ought to characterize the act.

PLEDGER will please observe that Mr. Speer has the administration largely by the ear. Pledger is slighted, not because he is not a republican, but because he is an aspiring colored man.

TROUBLE will begin as soon as the real leader of the new movement begins to get his work in. We shall be compelled to oppose our friend Thornton most strenuously, but at the same time we shall be glad to see him prick the bubble of sham independentism in Georgia.

ANDY CLARK has been "vindicated" so often that he begins to look like a member of an ideal Cassio company.

Now that Miss Patti won't sing in Atlanta, it is thought that Niccolini kicks in his sleep. Colonel Abbey should have this man's hind-legs yoked.

MR. MILLER, of the New York Times, is preparing an essay to be entitled "The Georgia Ox-yoke as a Link between Epochs."

APPARENTLY the Markham house caucus knew what course events would take, for, without consultation with Colonel Thornton, the coalitionists caused it to be announced in the Chicago Tribune that they wanted a newspaper organ here.

EDITOR LAMAR, of Macon, has tackled Editor Thompson, of Savannah, on the subject of protection, and we may now expect something of a ripplt.

PERSONAL.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S birthplace is a farm near Franklin, N. H.

EX-GOVERNOR MATTHEWS, of West Virginia, is in Washington.

DR. HENRY SLADE, noted spiritualist and fraud, is in the Paree of America.

THE Prince of Wales has ordered a Coventry tricycle for the use of one of his daughters.

IF Mr. Beecher is to be believed, all the pictures of the Savior extant are "humbugs."

JUDGE THURMAN has been honored by the organization of a Thurman club in San Francisco.

LANGIEWITZ, the dictator of the last hopeless Polish insurrection of 1863, died recently at Paris at the age of fifty-four.

TAIB, the brother of the bey, is still in prison in Tunis. He has not been tried, and no reason has been assigned for his arrest.

CHARLES M. HOYT, an attorney of Cheyenne, Wy. T., has been disbarred for not having paid over $3,087 intrusted to him by a client.

HON. WM. M. EVARTS, Carl Schurz, Dorman B. Eaton and others will, it is said, form an anti-machine republican association in New York city.

DR. BRIERRE DE BOISMONT, an eminent French physician, and a specialist in matters of insanity, died recently at Paris at the age of eighty-three.

PRINCE ROLAND BONAPARTE has been sued by a Versailles hotel-keeper for $9,000 for the board and lodging of his mother and sister, and money lent to them.

M. WILLIAM BONAPARTE WYSE, who has made for himself quite a reputation as a provencal poet, is about to publish a new volume of poems, "Le Piado de la Princesso."

CHANCELLOR WILLARD SALISBURY, who has been in Philadelphia under medical treatment, finds upon his return to Dover that his physical condition is very much improved.

HOLMAN HUNT has made the discovery that the aniline water-colors he and other artists use exclusively fade rapidly. Such colors are sold in this country, and used by many.

TIBURCE MORAY has been publishing in the Paris Temps an interresting study of the married life of George IV. This pseudonym covers the well-known communist, Paschal Grousset.

THE late Cardinal Borromeo left a great fortune to his nephew, Count Giberto, with the proviso that if the legatee sells a single article bequeathed to him the whole property is to go to the pope.

BARON VON MAGNUS, the Prussian diplomatist who got into trouble for his silly toast at the Copenhagen banquet to Sarah Bernhardt, is in an insane asylum at Goritz. He is gaining in health, but the cloud upon his intellect is growing darker and darker.

THE Italian priest, Dom de Mattia, who recently swindled the government lottery out of $400,000 by arranging for a quarterno to come out, has escaped in safety with his half of the plunder, though his less fortunate fellows are in prison for eight years.

BERGERET, the communist general, has made default at Paris in a suit for separation brought by his wife, whom he is said to have deserted for another woman some mouths ago, when he set out for New York to take the agency of a French house and act as a newspaper correspondent.

IN an interesting letter to the Boston Herald upon Webster's famous seventh of March speech, Mr. Oliver Johnson declares, upon the authority of Joshua R. Giddings, that Webster had prepared an anti-slavery speech in accordance with northern sentiment. The brief of this, in Webster's writing, was placed in Mr. Giddings's hands by George Ashman, and he was requested to inform Webster if it would satisfy the anti-slavery sentiment of the north.

THE sultan of Zanzibar recently received from the British resident at Aden an intimation that the nakib of Makulla wished to visit him. The sultan, a prudent man, returned word that he would be glad to meet the nakib, provided he did not bring a suite of more than ten persons besides his harem, and therefore was pleased to learn by return that, without waiting for a reply, the nakib had set out for Zanzibar with a retinue of 1,000 persons.

IN GENERAL.

NEW ZEALAND saw the edge of another moon war.

TEXAS has 4,600,000 sheep, valued at $13,800,00.

A NEW company has been formed to carry on the English channel tunnel.

THE London Financier says the Rothschilds will intervene to aid the Paris market.

NEWARK manufactures, $66,985,766 in 1880, show a growth of one third in ten years.

THE Illinois secretary of state has licensed two elevated railway companies for Chicago.

TRIANGLE shaped openings in the neck of bodices are likely to supersede those cut square.

THE Spanish minister of colonies instructed the Cuban authorities to abolish the corporal punishment of negroes.

A PROCLAMATION is issued announcing that the cattle plague has been eradicated throughout the German empire.

A NOVEL trimming for a short dancing dress is a wreath of roses placed around the bottom of the skirt just over the lace balayeuse.

AN imprisoned girl at Burr Oak, Mich., cut every button from her clothing and swallowed them in an ineffectual attempt at suicide.

THE Atlantic and Pacific railroad company is about to issue a call upon its stockholders for $16,500,000, with which to complete the line.

ABOUT half the divorces granted in Chicago now are said to be on account of the drunkenness of wives. Chicago men are getting to be very fastidious.

OF the assessment on the Mechanics' National bank of Newark, $200,000 out of $500,000 have been paid, and the receiver is preparing to sue for the rest.

THE English revenue receipts are already $11,000,000 above what they were at the same period of the fiscal year in 1881 and a considerable surplus is expected.

THE north Australian natives detest the Chinese, except as food, and have lately eaten several members of a Chinese colony which was engaged in collecting biche de mer for the Pekin market.

A THRIFTY family is that one in England with the royal attachment. The latest indication of its thrift comes in the shape of a report that the Princess Beatrice has made $15,000 from the first edition of her manual.

IN Yorkshire, England, lately a burglar was found in a very tight place indeed. His legs were hanging down a chimney in which he had stuck, and it was necessary to take down the mantelpiece and part of the chimney to release him.

A PROVIDENCE woman went no further toward murdering an enemy than to get a false advertisement of her death into the papers, with the age set down at 38 years, and the "Miss" inserted to remind the reader that she was still unmarried.

THE Swiss legislature has had an exceptionally active session this year, especially in regard to sanitary legislation, and the vehement protests of four medical members notwithstanding, has decided in favor of compulsory vaccination by 89 to 23.

THE Chinese six companies monopolize the laundry business in Montana, and an enterprising Mongolian who set up on his own hook woke up next morning to find a placard offering $1,500 to any body who would kill him, and was fain to appeal to the courts.

A WISCONSIN farmer has been put under bonds to keep the peace on account of his attempts to mutilate an old lady whom he believes to be a witch. He avers in defense that she has bewitched his cattle and has repeatedly entered his domicile through the chimney, the key-hole and other inconvenient and inappropriate apertures, contrary to his wish and to his great terror and distress.

HERE is the face of my lady,
Her face, with its smile divine,
Her eyes, with their grave intentness,
And their shy, proud look at mine.

Oh, mouth, you are firm, yet tender,
Your tones may be cold or mild,
You may keep back a daring lover,
Yet comfort a grieving child.

You are pure and fair as the lilies,
You are bright as the July sun;
You are grave and gay by flashes,
You are woman and saint in one.

CURRENT COMMENT.

A This Subject.
Philadelphia Times.

The idea has finally leaked out that Mr. Oscar Wilde is too too thin.

Sure Sign of the Terrible Small-Pox.
New York Press.

When you see a young man cultivating his back hair and talking about the soulful, you may know that he has got it.

The Nest-Bed of Corruption.
New York Sun.

Since the appropriation committee had an existence, it was never before so barefacedly organized in the interest of spoliation as it is now.

Arthur Compared With Hayes.
Kansas City Times.

Is there any difference between Arthur's position to-day and that of Hayes when he held the presidential office? Both got in by the commission of a crime.

Our Great Curse.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

We are a tax-cursed nation. We pay, uncomplainingly, annual assessments that, in the old "effete monarchies of Europe," the populace would not submit to one moment.

An Obstructive Dead Man.
Boston Journal.

A man appeared in a San Francisco court the other day with a motion to quash the proceedings whereby an executor had been appointed over his estate. He denied that he was dead.

The Peerless Name of Lee.
Baltimore Gazette.

The name and career of Lee passed into history in the midst of the remains of bitter feelings belonging to civil strife, yet few men ever lived whose eventful lives have been as free from adverse criticism.

Give Him a Cold Potato.
Philadelphia Record.

The case of Justice Hunt must not stand for a precedent. It is charitable to believe that when he lost his health he also lost his wits. There was nothing to do but to give him his pension and walking papers.

New York Benevolence.
Philadelphia Press.

A clever young man of New York ordered $30 worth of coal sent to a beloved pastor's residence, gave a check for $60 and got the change. The coal was sent, the beloved pastor was surprised, the check was forged; "and the greatest of these is charity."

Poor Economy.
Nashville World.

The poorest economy on the part of the state is that economy which pays a meagre price for its judiciary. What this department of state government most needs is a first-class judiciary. In order to have this the salaries of the judges should always be such as to command the very best legal talent. It is poor economy on the part of a state to purchase cheap judges.

Criticising Religious Earnestness.
Cincinnati Gazette.

There is a disposition to criticise earnestness in religion when it is tolerated in other things. Physicians often declare that insanity is the effect of religious excitement, but we rarely hear them complain of enthusiasm in a political campaign. It is not for us to pass judgment on men or measures, but if renewed attention to spiritual things shall diminish extravagance and crime, check selfishness and promote honesty and benevolence, every good citizen will rejoice if as many thousands are brought into the churches.

The Sheerest Romance.
Philadelphia Times.

A close observer is not permitted to doubt that many of the published statements concerning independent political action in the south is the sheerest romancing. While there is undoubtedly restiveness and dissatisfaction, the memory of the carpet-bag plunderers, introduced, protected in their depredations and defended after their crimes by the dominant party, is yet fresh in the minds of all. The resumption at the seat of government of Grantism in men and measures is too apparent to make republicanism an inviting field for southern people to escape the comparatively trifling abuses of democratic authority in most of the states.

The "High Educators."
Louisville Courier-Journal.

The individuals who usually control our school boards, the "high educators," find it to their own personal interest to establish departments for the higher education, because they profit in the way of large salaries and opportunities to puff themselves. Many of these people do not comprehend the first principle of education, which is not to cram boys and girls with facts but to teach them how to think. It is time that a stop should be put to the perversion of public education from its true purpose. The New York Post is conspicuously right when it says that "what the state needs and what the taxpayer pays for, is a popular and not a select system of education."

Can Halstead be in His Dotage?
Dayton Journal.

Can Halstead be in his dotage? His memory is frightfully at fault. His letter to Richard Smith at the time of the Chicago convention, disparaging Garfield, has ever since been talked of, and was published, so 'twas thought, on Friday. Mr. Halstead immediately came out in an elaborate explanation, at the same time censuring Mr. Smith for publishing correspondence which he had ordered to be suppressed. Mr. Richard Smith now announces that the published letter is a forgery; that he has not violated Mr. Halstead's confidence, and suggests that he could as well charge Mr. H. with having published the letter in order to get himself before the public with a card.

It was an unfortunate mistake on Halstead's part which he, of course, regrets, to charge Richard Smith with violating the sacredness of confidential correspondence. Mr. Smith denies that the letter published as Halstead's to him was ever received; that the real letter, which Mr. Smith holds in strict confidence, will be produced whenever Halstead calls for it.

As to a Beverage.
Governor Colquitt in Brooklyn.

I congratulate the governor of Kansas. He has gained a noble victory. But, governor, do you expect all the states to do like Kansas? You don't know what water we have to drink here. You can afford to do without these things, but our water is not healthy and we have to put something in it. Another thing is that you are taking away from the young men of Brooklyn and New York their respectability. How are they going to pledge their friendship and vows. Do you think impure water will do? I should like to go to Kansas, and I know that mothers could safely send their sons there. I am not going to make a temperance speech. I should like, though, to say a word to bring joy to all the families here. If I could save any young man whose destiny is at stake I should feel it worthy of any effort. God grant that some young man may be influenced to night by the gentleman from Kansas. It is true that this is a question not of locality or section. Raise the banner and you will find as many followers in the south as in the north. Would that some issue might blot out the reminiscences of the past. A question concerning the happiness of the people of the whole country must unite all hearts in one purpose. I think we ought to come together anyhow. No separation between the north and the south ought longer to exist. Let us lay hold of some grand question that will bring them together, and I will join the ranks and no one will ever know that I was a rebel. Our gospel shall be brotherly love.

Among the Notables.
New York World.

A recent death and a recent military promotion in Europe may have some interest for New Yorkers. Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, count of Noer, was a really accomplished Orientalist as well as a most amiable and generous man. His wife, who survives him, is an American, the daughter of M. Eisenblatt, of Guayra, a Venezulan merchant. His father, the prince de Noer, whose first wife was the Countess Henrietta, of Danckskiold-Samsoe, married, as his second wife, on the 3d of November, 1864, some eight months before his death at Beirut, in Syria, Miss Marie Esther Lee, of New York, a daughter of Mr. David Lee, of this city, and a sister of Mme. de Waechter, long the minister of Wurtenburg at Paris. The Princess de Noer is now the wife of Count Waldersee, Moltke's present associate and probable future successor in the general command of the German armies. The other matrimonial alliances of the Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderberg-Augustenberg branch of the house of Holstein are not uninteresting. The sister of the present duke having married the son of the crown prince of Germany and Prussia, may one day be hailed as German empress, though her father was refused by Bismarck out of the duchies in 1866. Her uncle, Prince Christian, is one of Queen Victoria's sons in-law, and Prince Christian's sister is the wife of a Kiel doctor, Professor Esmarch. Altogether, within one page of "Almanach de Gotha" and in two generations we have a family linked with the imperial throne of Germany, with the royal family of England, with a German doctor's study in northern Europe, with a trader's shop in South America, and with a merchant's counting-room in New York, the daughter of this cosmopolitan metropolis having been wooed and married in Syria!

Politics in Georgia.
Washington Republican Interview.

"What is the general condition of affairs in Georgia?"

Governor Bullock—Very satisfactory. We have always kept a step ahead of our neighbors on internal improvements, and since we have buried our bourbons we have taken a new stride in advance. Within the last three years over $2,000,000 have been invested in manufacturing enterprise, and nearly $10,000,000 have been invested and contracted for in new railroads in our state.

"What do you mean by having buried your bourbons?"

Governor Bullock—Why, when Governor Colquitt appointed Governor Brown to the United States senate the bourbons denounced the act because Brown had recommended our people to accept reconstruction, voted for Grant, accepted a republican nomination for United States senator in 1868, and accepted an appointment as chief-justice of our supreme court from me. These were unpardonable political sins in bourbon eyes, and both Colquitt and Brown were doomed. But the people re-elected Colquitt and a legislature that elected Brown to the United States senate by a two-thirds majority after he had, in a public speech the night before, reiterated his own adherence to and approval of all the political acts and views to which the bourbons objected. The platform upon which this campaign was won is as broad and liberal as any republican could ask for, and the laws are impartially administered on all race questions. We have "free schools, a free ballot, and a fair count," and there is no issue left us now to fight over except as to who shall hold the offices. We can get up a lively and patriotic war over that most any day. The men in Georgia who made reconstruction possible or maintained it can take care of themselves. When any party or candidate undertakes to profit by making war on them or their principles they make their influence manifest. We vote the national republican ticket, but do as we please as to "home rule."

Preachers on Polygamy.
Talmage, last Sunday.

Ingersoll says that God approved polygamy. How many wives did God make for Adam? One. Thus He shows Himself in favor of one wife. He commands a man to leave father and mother and cleave to his wife. How many wives did God spare for Noah? One. Does that look as though God favored polygamy? God permitted polygamy just as to-day He permits murder, but He does not sanction it. Because Hayes, Garfield and Arthur permit polygamy in Utah, it does not prove that they favor it. They denounce it. Nearly all the mighty men of the Bible stood aloof from polygamy. Adam, Noah, Joseph, Samuel and Paul were all monogamists. Those who were polygamists were severely punished, as David and Solomon. The latter had 700 wives, who nearly pestered the life out of him. No house is big enough to hold two wives of one man; just think of a man's condition with 700!

Dr. John Hall.

No bad illustration of the fact that conscious ill-doers desire the protection of the darkness can be found in the shameless disorder that threatens to become a tolerated American institution, namely, polygamy under Mormon sway. Polygamy is discouraged in the old testament without formal legislation. It was contrary to Grecian principles. Roman law did not tolerate it. The Germans, even in their barbarism did not practice it. Christian nations, without exception, have punished it, in some instances with death. Mormonism has, alone among a professed Christian community, set it up, and claimed for it divine sanction. To escape the action of United States laws, it arranges and imposes conditions of secrecy, so that evidence of the law-breaking may be inaccessible. A man can live with many wives, as his wives, yet defy the courts to produce evidence of his marriages. It will be strange indeed if American ingenuity can be baffled by a community now mostly composed of the lowest and most ignorant of the populations of Europe, though led and governed despotically by astute and unprincipled men; and it will be sad, indeed, if the efforts now in progress to secure the punishment of such criminals should be in vain. The family relation cannot be perverted and corrupted, as polygamy corrupts it, without peril to the state, as far as the destructive influence can make itself felt.

The Two-Headed Girl.
Philadelphia Record.

Millie Christine, the two-headed girl, who some years ago attracted considerable attention from Dr. Pancoast and other prominent members of the medical fraternity, is at present a guest of the Great Western hotel, on Market street, above Thirteenth. On Saturday when her agent presented himself at the cashier's desk to settle the week's account he was surprised to find that the bill read: "The Misses Christine," and that board was charged for two persons.

"How do you make this out?" asked the agent as he looked at the bill and then at the cashier.

"The lady has two heads, has she not?" said the casheir.

The agent admitted that such was the case.

"And she has two mouths?" continued the hotel man.

Again another affirmative nod.

"And she eats with both of them?" persisted Mr. Cashier.

"Yes," broke in the agent, "but she only takes half a meal to each mouth."

"That's all very fine," responded the cashier; "but you can't come that racket on us. She's got two heads and two mouths, and she gets two meals served in her room. Now, if that doesn't constitute her two persons then I'd better go out of the business."

The head waiter was called and corroborated the statement concerning the double feed. Then the agent hied him to an upper apartment and demanded an explanation from the double-headed lass, which developed the fact that while the two meals were actually served, one of them was devoured by a voracious curiosity that occupied an adjoining room.

Somewhat of a similar affair occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad a few weeks ago, when a conductor, who had not a spark of humor in his system, gravely demanded two fares for the monstrosity. It was only with considerable difficulty that her agent managed to convince him that although there were two heads, four arms, four legs and two minds, it was only one woman. After some demur the conductor agreed to accept the single ticket, but up to the time that the train reached the depot he had failed to solve the arithmetical conundrum as to how one and one could be simply one.

MY BRIDE THAT IS TO BE.

J. W. RILEY.

O soul of mine, look out and see
My bride, my bride that is to be!
Reach out with mad, impatient hands
And draw aside futurity
As one might draw a veil aside,
And so unveil her where she stands
Madonna-like and glorified—
The queen of undiscovered lands
O love, to where she beckons me—
My bride, my bride that is to be.

The shadow of a willow tree
That wavers on a garden wall
In summer time may never fall
In attitude as gracefully
As my fair bride that is to be;
Nor even autumn sleaves of brown
As lightly flutter to the lawn
As fall her fairy feet upon
The paths of love she loiters down.
O'er drops of dew she walks, and yet
Not one may stain her sandal wet;
And she might dance upon the way
Nor crush a single drop of spray,
So airy-like she seems to me—
My bride, my bride that is to be.

I know not if her eyes are light
As summer skies, or dark as night—
I only know that they are dim
With mystery. In vain I peer
To make their hidden meaning clear
While o'er their surface, like a tear
That ripples to the silken brim,
A look of longing seems to swim,
All warm and weary-like to me;
And then, as suddenly, my sight
Is blided by a smile so bright,
Through folded lids I may not see
My bride, my bride that is to be.

Her face is like a night of June
Upon whose brow the cre-cent moon
Hangs pendent in a diadem
Of stars that envy lighting them;
And, like a wild cascade, her hair
Floods neck and shoulders, arm and wrist,
Till only through the gleaming mist
I seem to see a siren there,
With lips of love and melody,
And open arms and heaving breast,
Wherein I fling my soul to rest,
The while my heart cries hopelessly
For my fair bride that is to be.

Nay, foolish heart and blinded eyes,
My bride nas need of no disguise—
But rather let her come to me
In such a form as best above
My pillow when in infancy
I knew not anything but love
Oh, let her come from out the lands
Of womanhood—not fairy isles—
And let her come with woman's hands,
And woman's eyes of tears and smiles;
With woman's hopefulness and grace
Of patience lighting up her face;
And let her diadem be wrought
Of kindly deed and prayerful thought,
That even over all distress
May beam the light of cheerfulness,
And let her feet be brave to fare
The labyrinths of doubt and care,
That following, my own may find
The path to heaven God designed—
Oh, let her come like this to me,
My bride, my bride that is to be.

FINANCIAL FACTS.

NEW YORK, January 25.—The share speculation opened somewhat irregular but the general list was ¼ to 1 per cent lower than yesterday's closing quotations, the latter for Metropolitan Elevated, San Francisco opened 2 per cent lower, while Norfolk and Western Preferred was 1 per cent higher. In the early dealings an advance of ¼ to 2 per cent took place, San Francisco Preferred, Richmond and Alleghany and Denver and Rio Grande being prominent therein, while Manhattan Elevated advanced 3⅞ per cent to 56. A decline of ⅛ per cen was recorded the latter for San Fransisco, Missour Pacific, Manhattan, Northwest and Northern Pacific Preferred were also prominent in the upward movement. After second board prices recovered the decline of ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent, Reading and Denver and Rio Grande leading therein; but in the late dealings the market became stronger and advanced ⅛ to 2 per cent, the latter for Richmond and Danville, San Francisco advaced 8⅛ per cent but at close reacted 1⅛ per cent and San Francisco Preferred sold up 5 per cent but reacted ¾ per cent at the close. The market closed generally firm Transactions aggregated 490,000 shares.

Georgia 6s	108	Manhattan Ele	55
Georgia 7s mortg'e	108	Metropolitan Ele	86
Georgia do gold	116	MichiganCentral	86
Louisiana consols	68	Mobile & Ohio	33
North Carolina old	30	N JerseyCentral	95¼
North Carolina new	20	Norfolk & W'n Pre	59¾
Funding	11	N. Y. Elevated	107
Special tax	6½	Ohio & Miss	34½
Tennessee 6s	75	Preferred	†100
Tennessee new	74	Pacific Mail	41⅜
Virginia 6s	34	Panama	180
Consolidated	64½	Quicksilver	12
Deferred	16½	Preferred	50
Adams Express	146	Reading	65¾
American Mer. Ex	93	St L & San Fran	45
Chesap'ke & Ohio	23⅛	do Preferred	64¾
Chicago & Alton	132½	do first Preferred	101½
C., St. L. & N. O	80	St. Paul	107⅝
Consolidated Coal	30	Preferred	122½
Delaware & Lack	124⅞	Texas Pacific	48
Fort Wayne	132½	Union Pacific	117⅝
Hannibal & St Joe	94½	United States	78
Harlem	1205	Wells & Fargo	128
Houston & Texas	83⅛	N., C. & St. L	83
Chicago & N.W	128	N.Y.Central	131⅜
do Preferred	139	Pittsb'g F.W. & C	135
Erie	40⅛	Rich. & Alleghany	28⅛
Illinois Central	133⅜	Rich. & Dan	201½
Lake Shore	112⅜	Rock Island	132¾
L. & N	94⅜	Wab., St. L. & Pac	36
Memphis & Char'n	78½	do Preferred	67¾
		Western Union	80¼

*Offered; †Bid.

HISTORIC GIBBETINGS.

SCHEMING TO ESCAPE THE DREADED NOOSE.

Phenomena Connected with the Hangman's Work—Old-Time Titled Dames and Modern Sentimentalists—Barbarous Strangulations of the Early Day—Hanged Thirteen Times.

There are many instances on record in which the punishment of sus. per col. has failed, either through some peculiarity in the neck and throat of the individual, or a want of tact in the hangman. More than six centuries ago—if old records are truthful—Juetta de Balsham, convicted of harboring thieves, was sentenced to be executed. She hung for three days, revived, and was pardoned as a phenomenon who had somehow or other overmastered the gallows. There is the authority of Obadiah Walker, master of New college, Oxford, for a story to the effect that a Swiss was hanged thirteen times over, every attempt being frustrated by a peculiarity in the wind-pipe which prevented strangulation. We are not told whether the thirteenth experiment was successful, or whether justice was merciful at last. Ann Green was hanged at Oxford for infanticide in 1650; nay, her legs were pulled, and her body struck with soldiers' muskets, in accordance with a barbarous custom sometimes adopted of making assurance doubly sure. Nevertheless she survived, after hanging some considerable time. Her body was given up for dissection. The surgeon observed faint signs of animation, tended her instead of anatomising her, and in thirteen hours she was able to speak. The crown pardoned her; she married and became the mother of a family.

The instances in this country in which the infliction of capital punishment has been attended by circumstances more or less revolting have been so painfully numerous of late years that the sensitive newspaper reader is naturally driven to wish, when such instances occur, that he could be provided with the services of a professional executioner, like Calcraft or Marwood, whose known experience, tact and sang froid could be relied on at all times to successfully perform a duty which, of all duties, since it has to be done, "'twere well, 'twere done quickly," and skillfully. At the worst, however, says the Brooklyn Eagle, there is certainly reason for congratulation that the brutal accompaniments of the scene were no longer exhibited. The writer even yet recalls with a feeling of discomfort the sensations of horror which thrilled him, when, many years ago, he turned out with "all London" to witness the execution of the Flowery Land pirates; and he would almost as soon be the victim himself as to be present at such a freezing spectacle again. A terribly depraved condition of society was denoted in the last century in England by the attendance of even "the quality" at executions in the Old Bailey. Rooms or windows were hired on the preceding evening, the night was passed in feasting and card playing, and at 8 o'clock in the morning the visitors—titled ladies as well as beruffled beaux—would take their seats at a window to witness the execution of some criminal, or, maybe, half a dozen criminals in one batch. Yet most of my readers will allow that such titled ladies were no more to be blamed in their generation than the republican sovereignnesses who nowadays express their sympathy with such ill-conditioned monsters as Guiteau, Pomeroy, Cox, and many of that stamp, by showering flowers upon them and requesting the hideous favor of their autographs.

Other examples of a more or less analagous kind are the following: A woman—name unrecorded—was hanged in 1808. She came to herself after suspension for the prescribed period, not by slow degrees, but suddenly. John Hayes experienced an ordeal something like that of Ann Green. After being hanged at Tyburn his body was taken to Sir William Blizard, the celebrated surgeon, and while laid out on a table in the dissecting room he displayed signs of life, and eventually recovered. A female servant of Mrs. Cope, of Oxford, convicted of some penal offense, was executed in 1650. After hanging an unusually long time she was cut down, and fell heavily to the ground. The shock revived her, but the unfortunate wretch was effectually hanged the next day. Margaret Dickson, a century and a half ago was convicted of concealment of birth, and was subjected to the last penalty of the law. Her body, after hanging on the gibbet at Edinburgh, was cut down and given up to her friends. They put it into a coffin, and drove off with it in a cart six miles to Musselburgh. Some apprentices rudely stopped the cart and loosened the lid of the coffin. This let in the air, and the air and the jolting together revived her. She was carried indoors alive, but faint and barely conscious; and she effectually recovered. Margaret lived many years, had other children born to her, and was familiarly known in Edinburg, where she sold salt, as "Half-hanged Maggie." A disgraceful scene took place at Edinburgh in 1818. The rope with which a man was hanged being too loose, his toes touched the platform; the assembled mob got up a riot on some pretext, the half-hanged man was carried off, recaptured, and finally hanged on the following day. A scene of a similar deplorable nature had been witnessed at Jersey a few years previously.

Many instances—how many we are never likely to know—have occurred in which the culprit and his friends make arrangements beforehand to defeat the hangman's endeavors. M. Vanderkiste, in his "Six Years' Mission Among the Dens of London," mentions the case of a woman who kept a house of call for thieves, and who was condemned to death for passing forged bank notes. Her friends, with surgical aid, caused a silver tube to be inserted in her throat some short time before the rope was to be placed around her neck. This prevented strangulation. Her friends obtained possession of the body, and restored her, though with great difficulty. She lived many years afterward. In 1696, one Richard Johnson, of Shrewsbury, sentenced to death for some crime, persuaded the sheriff to agree that the body, after hanging, should be placed in a coffin without being stripped. The sheriff may have been kind, but was certainly weak, for cords had been twisted around and under the body, connected with a pair of hooks at the neck, and all concealed under a double shirt and a flowing periwig. But the cunning was frustrated, despite the weakness of the sheriff, as Johnson showed signs of life even after hanging half an hour. An examination was made, the apparatus discovered and the man was effectually and finally hanged on the following day. Whether any tube was inserted we are not told, but there was evident collusion in the case of the man hanged at Cork in 1767. His body was carried by his friends to a predetermined spot, where a surgeon made an incision in the windpipe, and resusciated the man in six hours. Let us hope that the rest of the story is not quite true, to the effect that the fellow went to the theater that same evening. The William Duell who was hanged in 1740, and who came to himself again when just about to be dissected at Surgeon's hall, may, like Ann Green, have survived through some peculiarity in the neck, or some clumsiness on the part of the executioner, without any collusion or cunning among his friends. In 1787 a man named Kelly was sentenced to execution at Trim, in Ireland. On the early morning of the day intended to be his last, he contrived to cut his blanket into strips about four inches wide, join them together with strong woolen threads, and form a double sling. This he passed under his arms, fastened the ends to his neck, and there provided an iron hook to receive the halter. Thus accoutred he proceeded to the place of execution. It is supposed that he had found means to bribe the hangman, to whom he made a request to draw him up close to the pulley, and lower him gently when dead. But the crafty maneuver did not succeed. Kelly had not allowed for the stretching of the strips of blanket by his own weight, the point of the hook fastened into his windpipe, and gave him so much pain that he struggled violently. He was, however, allowed to hang until really dead, when his sling apparatus was discovered. A successful attempt to cheat the gallows once brought an under sheriff into trouble. William Barrett, executed in Tyrone in 1759, contrived to wear some kind of concealed collar, which prevented strangulation; he was cut down, apparently dead, but afterward recovered. Mr. Annsley, under sheriff, as a punishment for allowing Barrett thus to evade the law, was fined £100 and imprisoned for two years.

A reprieve has sometimes arrived too late to save the poor wretch in whose behalf it had been obtained. More fortunate was a burglar who was hanged in 1705, for the reprieve arrived when life was only half extinct. He was quickly cut down, placed under medical care, and restored.

A question arises which very few living persons are in a position to answer, viz: What are the sensations experienced during hanging? Some of the few who have been able to give any account of their consciousness at so critical a moment say that, after one instant of pain, the chief sensation is that of a mass of brilliant colors filling the eyeballs. The Quarterly Review, volume 85, treating on this matter, says: "An acquaintance of Lord Bacon, who meant to hang himself partially, lost his footing and was cut down at the last extremity, having nearly paid for his curiosity with his life. He declared that he felt no pain and his only sensations were of fire before his eyes, which changed first to black and then to sky blue. These colors are even a source of pleasure.

As Captain Montagnac, who was executed in France during the religious wars, but was rescued from the gibbet at the intercession of Marshal Turene, complained that, having lost all pain in an instant, he had been taken from a light, of which the charm defied description. Another criminal, who escaped through the breaking of the halter, said that after a second or two of suffering a light appeared and across it a most beautiful avenue of trees. All agree that the uneasiness is quite momentary, that a pleasureable feeling immediately succeeds, that colors of various hues start up before the eyes, and that these having been gazed at for a limited space the rest is oblivion. The mind, averted from the reality of the situation, is engaged in scenes the most remote from that which fills the eye of the spectator. Medical men have paid much attention to the anatomy of the neck and throat in regard to the circumstances which bring about asphyxia, suffocation, or choking, and they say that some necks possess a power of resisting these effects to a very remarkable degree.

IN ANCIENT GREECE.

The Ultra-Esthetic Accomplishment of Boston.

BOSTON, January 25.—The first production of the Greek play of "Œdipus" before a popular audience, preparatory to its reproduction in other cities and on the road, was in several respects a flattering success. The performance of the actors was, as a whole, remarkably smooth and sincere, and gave evidence of exceptional care in preparation. The play was given with careful attention to every detail, and reproduced with all the elaborateness and thoroughness, in respect to scenery, costumes and appointments, that characterized its presentation at Harvard college last winter. The stage, indeed, was set somewhat more elaborately, and a fac simile of the ancient Greek theater faithfully presented. The orchestra and costumed chorus gathered about the altar occupied about a fifth part of the orchestra of the theater, as at Harvard, and Professor Paine's music was rendered under the direction of Professor G. W. Chadwick. The curtain was up during the entire performance, and there were very few waits. The reading of the Greek text of the leading part by Mr. Riddle, and the other parts in English, was not a serious hindrance to the smoothness of the performance, and it served to make the play more intelligible to those of the audience who did not confine themselves very closely to the books of the play in English sold in the lobbies. Miss Georgia Cayvan, as Jocasta, made a favorable impression, and of the others P. Charles Hagar, as messenger from Corinth, and Lewis Morrison as Creone, deserves commendation for the admirable reading of their lines and an intelligent, dignified performance of their parts. The house was not a crowded one, nor was it particularly brilliant. Had the night not been so bitterly cold a large audience would probably have appeared; but the theater was well filled, and among those in attendance were several of the Harvard professors, well known literary and professional men, and a large delegation of students from Harvard. How the play will take with the usual theater-going public is yet a question. Though the audience was appreciative, closely attentive, and toward the close quite generous with applause, it had the appearance of a company of seriously inclined students rather than a party of pleasure-seekers, and at times portions of it evidently found the performance tedious and were overtaxed.

THE FRENCH SITUATION.

The Agitation Over the Scrutin de Liste and English Reciprocity.

LONDON, January 25.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: After the cabinet council Tuesday, Gambetta received Lord Lyons, British ambassador, and there is every reason to believe that, even if the cabinet collapses, it will be able to announce the completion of negotiations for a new Anglo-French commercial treaty.

The bank of France in consideration of adequate security has placed important resources at the disposal of the chief financial and commercial houses of Lyons.

It is semi-officially announced that M. Alian Targe, minister of finance, to-day, received M.M. Rothschild, Demacky Joubert and a syndicate of gents de change, and that the result of this conference and measures already taken is that a bourse settlement at the end of the month is insured.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says the cabinet council has decided, firstly, that whatever issue of Thursday's debate in the chamber of deputies on the bill for the revision of the constitution, Gambetta, either as president of the council or deputy, shall next day introduce bills relating to the magistracy, military organizations, public meetings, agriculture and commerce, which will thus be proof of a plan of general reforms having been formed by the cabinet, and, second, that ministerial changes will be inevitable at an early date if the cabinet triumph, and that thereupon Gambetta will probably retain the presidency of the council without a portfolio.

The Swollen Cumberland.

NEW YORK, January 25.—A Johnsonville special says every house in the settlement is partially submerged. Some have overturned and some floated off. Houses are daily floating down the river, and some have lodged against the railroad bridge, where they were broken up by the inhabitants to preserve the bridge from destruction. Much live stock has been drowned. Many people have found refuge in rafts and boats with live stock. There is already much suffering, and it must necessarily increase.

A New Feature in the Case.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., January 25.—Ellis Craft was arraigned yesterday. His counsel moved to quash the indictment on the ground that one of the grand jurors was no householder, and after hearing arguments until late in the afternoon, Judge Brown sustained the motion and immediately summoned another grand jury. It will be interesting to know how this will affect the case of William Neal, who was convicted upon an indictment of the same grand jury.

POISON FOR THE PEOPLE.

What is Done With the Two Million Pounds of Arsenic Annually Imported.
Food and Health.

Committees of experts tell of adulteration in food that is simply appalling. Were the ingredients which are mixed with food innocuous it would still be a very great hardship; but when it is known that the most violent poisons are employed it is a marvel that the whole country does not rise up and put a stop to such practices and punish all dealers who sell poisonous articles of food. If confirmation of these startling statements were needed one has only to read the facts recently brought to light in Chicago, where it is impossible to find pure sugar and where not ten per cent of the milk is good. In that city the bread, without exception, is poisonous; the teas were never imported, but are made of leaves "faced" with Prussian blue and chromate of lead. Seventy-five per cent of the cream of tartar is white earth, and the coffee is coated with lamp-black. But Chicago is no worse than other cities. Baking powders are largely composed of alum. Pickling fluid is diluted with sulphuric acid, alum and verdigris to give it a peculiar flavor.

The manufacture of a great deal of our confectionery should be punished as a crime, for much of the candy sold to children is simply a lump of white earth, made attractive to the eye with arsenical paint and sweetened with glucose. Costly spices are counterfeited in a terribly grotesque manner, the flavoring being given by the rankest poisons. In these and other adulterations arsenic plays the largest part. We import annually two million pounds of this deadly poison—one cent's worth of which would kill 2,800 people—and the bulk of this import is used in the preparation of food and clothing.

THE RETURNED STUDENTS.

China Very Jealous of Her Yale-Taught Youths.

HARTFORD, Conn., January 25.—There have been conflicting reports regarding the treatment of the Chinese students who were ordered back to China several months ago since their arrival home. A letter just received from one of the brightest of the boys, who was in the headquarters at Hartford, says that upon arriving at Shanghai the students were all treated very coolly, and they were placed in a damp, dirty school-house, the doors to which were nailed up with the exception of a front door, which was guarded by soldiers. Even those who had homes were not permitted to go outside. There they staid for two weeks, when, by the intercession of influential friends, they were permitted to live elsewhere. They were divided into three divisions, 10 remaining at Shanghai, 27 going to Tientsin, and 11 to Foochow. The writer of the letter is one of the Tientsin company, the members of which are engaged in different studies. He says the school they occupy is surrounded by a high mud wall and several canals; that the boys are not allowed to go outside the wall, or even to visit friends in another school which is in the same inclosure; that the whole situation is decidedly prison-like. There was some expectation at the time the letter was written that more freedom would be permitted.

The Protective Effects of Vaccination.
London Times.

Dr. Henry Tompkins, medical superintendent of the fever hospital belonging to the Manchester royal infirmary at Monsall, in a paper which he read recently at Owens college, said: "The most striking of all evidence is, perhaps, that derived from the small-pox hospitals themselves. Here the protective influence of vaccination is proved in a manner beyond all cavil. At Highgate, during an experience of forty years, no nurse or servant having been vaccinated has ever contracted the disease, and evidence of the same character I can myself bring forward for during the whole time that I had charge of the fever hospital, more than a thousand cases of small-pox have passed under my care, yet no servant, nurse, porter or other person engaged there has, after revaccination, ever taken it, though exposed daily to infection in its most concentrated form. One woman, a laundress who escaped vaccination, took the disease and died; one nurse, who some years before had suffered from small-pox, and was then considered protected, had a very mild attack; and this summer a workman, who did not live on the premises, but came in to work as a painter, was not vaccinated and had a rather severe attack, and still more recently a servant, who by an oversight was allowed to go about her work three days before being vaccinated, had, before the latter had run its course, a slight abortive attack. Again, among all the students who, during the past two years, have attended the hospital for clinical instruction, not one has suffered, all having been revaccinated before being permitted to enter the small pox wards; and in their case the false argument which opponents of vaccination have brought forward to explain the immunity enjoyed by nurses and others in attendance on the sick, viz: that constant intercourse and exposure to infection renders them proof against it by the system becoming inured to the poison, cannot be applied, as these gentlemen attend the hospital only a few hours once a week. I defy the most enthusiastic or conscientious of anti-vaccinators to bring evidence like this on his side of the question, or to bring forward even half a dozen persons, choose them whence they may, who have not been protected against small-pox, and expose them as the students are exposed, without more or less of the number taking the disease. Facts such as these should convert the most ardent anti-vaccinator from his folly, and convince him that a weapon of defense so powerful as vaccination should not be left to the pleasure of the individual, but that the state has the right and duty to look after its most thorough performance."

Her First.
Kingston Freeman.

A young mother who is rich in her hubby's affections and pocket-book is the owner of a 3 months-old sunbeam. The young mother, to have the offspring to receive proper nourishment, resolved to take sole charge of it. It was her first child, and having been reared in luxury, with plenty of servants to wait on her, she did not handle the contract with as much success as some other women. The other day she undertook to give the child a bath in a small foot-tub. The lady's mother, who lives with her, passing through the room, dipped her finger in the water and told the daughter it was too cold for the little one, and that she would have to warm it. Instead of adding a little warm water, she placed the bath tub, with the baby in it, on a small gas stove and waited for further developments. The developments came as soon as the bottom of the tub began to get extra warm. The offspring gave one yell, when the fond mother, grandmother and two servants rushed to the rescue. The grandmother took the blessed baby and placed a handful of flour where it would do most good. In the future grandmother will look after the child, while the mother reads up on the cares of a mother and how to bring up children.

An Investigation Ordered.

RICHMOND, January 25.—In the senate to-day Mr. Riddleberger introduced a resolution, which was adopted, setting forth that it is generally reported that certain persons have been making an attempt to influence the members of the general assembly by corrupt means, and that the names of officers of the senate have been mentioned in connection therewith. The resolution calls for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the matter, with power to send for persons and papers.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

FARNSWORTH—Died, on Tuesday evening 4½ o'clock, 24th instant, Mrs. Emily Farnsworth.

Funeral at the residence, 52 Forest avenue, 10 o'clock, sharp, Thursday morning.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"WE HAVE no hesitation in saying that St. NICHOLAS is the best and cleverest magazine published for the edification and amusement of youth." — Wolverhampton (England) Chronicle.

February ST. NICHOLAS now ready, and sold everywhere; price, 25 cents, $3.00 a year. Subscriptions may begin at any time.

THE CENTURY CO., NEW YORK.
jan26—d1t nx rd mat

WANTED.

A PARTY WELL KNOWN IN THE COMMUNITY to take the agency of a new but proved genuine English Concentrated Food for Horses and Cattle. This is a valuable agency when secured by the right party, as when once introduced the food is used the year round. Send for pamphlet to R. F. Spangenberg & Co., No. 9 Union street, New Orleans, Louisiana. jan26 1w

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

TWO NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S

Famous New York company in two of his great plays,

THE GALLEY SLAVE

Friday night and Saturday matinee, Jan. 27 and 28

SATURDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 28th:

FAIRFAX,

His great Southern drama, a story of the sunny south, and pronounced by the Philadelphia press his best play. Both plays will be interpreted by the famous Galley Slave company, and among the principal actors: Frank Evans, Miss Gussie de Forest, Junius Brutus Booth, Thomas H. Burns, Miss Ida Clayton, Miss Elsie Moon, Emma Skerrit, Charles C Manbury and other New York favorites. Both plays will be presented with special scenery, scenic effects, etc.

Prices as usual. Reserved seats on sale at Phillips & Crew's music store.
932 jan22 45t—22 25 26 27 28

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Thursday, January 26, 1882.

The Celebrated 5th Avenue company, Presenting the Greatest Play of the age, the

TWO ORPHANS!

WITH THE WORLD FAMOUS STAR

MISS PAULINE MARKHAM,

Who will appear as

LOUISE, THE BLIND GIRL,

Enthusiastically greeted by crowded houses! Supported by the Original Members of the Celebrated 5th Avenue Combination, Specially selected for the cast. Prices as usual.

Reserved seats on Sale at Phillips & Crew's Music Store. 931 jan22.24.25.26

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 8, 1882

ENGAGEMENT OF

EDWIN BOOTH,

Supported by Miss BELLA PATEMAN, Mr. BARTON HILL, and a brilliant Dramatic Company, under the management of Mr. HENRY E. ABBEY.

SHAKSPEARE'S SUBLIME TRAGEDY,

HAMLET

HAMLET (Prince of Denmark)......EDWIN BOOTH

Prices—Reserved seats, $2.00 and $1.50, according to location.

Sale of seats will begin at Opera House at 10 a.m. on Monday, January 30th. jan26 d4t

SKATING EVERY AFTERNOON



2½ TO 5 P.M.—7½ TO 10P.M.

NO BETTER

FUN,

PLEASURE

OR

EXERCISE

Lady's attendance increasing rapidly.

MUSIC TO-NIGHT. GO SKATING.

jan24 d t

GRAND EXCURSION.

FLORIDA, NASSAU, CUBA, MEXICO.

Personally Conducted by Mr. H. A. Callan.

LEAVE ATLANTA, FEBRUARY 7TH: FERnandina, February 8th; Nassau, 11th; Havana, 13th. February 21, embark for Vera Cruz, Mexico; February 26, arrive City of Mexico; March 12, arrive New Orleans; March 21st, arrive St. Louis; arrive Atlanta, March 23d.

Persons desiring to make part or all this excursion can find out all particulars and get circular by writing or calling on

MANN & JOHNSON,

No. 4 Kimball House, General Agents.

jan19 d2w—thur sat tues

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTHERN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

I TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO MY friends, patrons, and the public in general, that I have associated myself with Mrs. L. Crozier-French and Prof. O. Cohahn for the purpose of adding to the Conservatory of Music the departments of "Elocution and Modern and Ancient Languages." The modern languages will be taught according to the "natural or conversational" methods. Conversation accomplished in very short time. Trial lessons FREE OF CHARGE will be given on and after the first of February, on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 12 a.m., 8 to 9 p.m. Circulars with full particulars can be received at the rooms of the Conservatory 8 Broad street.

Very respectfully,
jan26 d1w E. A. SCHULTZE.

N. R. FOWLER..................AUCTIONEER.

Executors' Sale.

WILL BE SOLD IN FRONT OF MY OFFICE, No. 41, corner Broad and Alabama streets, Friday morning, January 17th, 1882, 1 fine heavy draft horse, 1 phaeton and harness, 1 fine beef cow, 2 fine gold watches.

W W AUSTELL,
W J GARRETT,
jan26 d2t Executors.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED for rebuilding Governor Brown's building for Mr. Frank E Block.

Plans and specifications can be seen at office of BRUCE & MORGAN, Architects, over Bank of the State of Georgia.

jan26 d3t

Notice of Change in Business.

THE FIRM OF T. M. HORSEY & CO., IS DISsolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

T. M. HORSEY,
H. S. HORSEY,
T. A. HORSEY.

The subscribers will continue the wholesale hat, cap and straw goods business at No. 15 North Pryor street, corner of Line street, in this city, under the firm name and style of T. M. Horsey's Sons and solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed upon the old firm.

THOMAS A. HORSEY,
HENRY S. HORSEY.

After over forty-three years in this business with varied success, I now relinquish it to my sons, assured of their integrity, I ask from my old friends and customers to bestow upon my successors the same measure of confidence which I have so long enjoyed. Their motto is the same as that which has always governed me, to deal justly with all and endeavor to identify themselves with the interests of their customers. I shall continue to aid them with my experience and counsel and shall be happy to meet any of my old friends and serve them. Respectfully and truly,

jan26 d2t—thur sun—&w1t T. M. HORSEY.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the International cotton exposition will be held at the office of the corporation, 48 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday, February 14th, at 3 o'clock p.m., for hearing the reports of the President and other officers, the consideration of such recommendations as the executive committee or officers of the exposition may make, and for the election of a board of twenty-five managers.

[Official.] H. I. KIMBALL,
Chairman Executive Committee.
J. R. LEWIS,
jan26d20t Secretary pro tem.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL, COAL

I AM OFFERING HARD COAL—THE FREE-burning White Ash Egg—from Pennsylvania mines, at $8.50 per ton in car load lots, delivered in Atlanta. Send your orders at once to

JESSE WILDER,
jan26 d1m Brunswick, Ga.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, Ga., January 8, 1882.

On and after January 9, 1882, trains on this road will run as follows:

	NO. 1.	NO. 3.
Leave Athens,	7:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Arrive at Lula,	9:34 a. m.	5:30 p. m.
Arrive at Atlanta,	12 30 p. m.	12:05 a. m.
	NO. 2.	NO. 4.
Leave Atlanta,	7:00 a. m.	2:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lulu,	10:03 a. m.	5:40 p. m.
Arrive at Athens,	12:40 p. m.	8:00 p. m.

All trains daily, Sundays excepted.

All trains connect at Lulu with passenger trains both east and west on Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Tickets on sale at Athens for all points.

H. R. BERNARD,
Acting Superintendent.
W. J. HOUSTON,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROADS

SAVANNAH, GA., December 13, 1881.

On and after SUNDAY, December 11th, 1881, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

READ DOWN.				READ DOWN.
No. 1.		From Savannah.		No. 2.
9 20 a m	Lv	Savannah	Lv	7 30 p m
4 45 p m	Ar	Augusta	Ar	5 20 a m
6 45 p m	Ar	Macon	Ar	7 20 a m
3 40 a m	Ar	Atlanta	Ar	12 50 p m
7 25 a m	Ar	Columbus	Ar	1 40 p m
	Ar	Eufaula	Ar	2 34 p m
	Ar	Albany	Ar	12 55 p m
	Ar	Milledgeville	Ar	9 44 a m
	Ar	Eatonton	Ar	11 30 a m
No 13.		From Augusta.		No. 15.
6 30 a m	Lv	Augusta	Lv	8 30 p m
3 45 p m	Ar	Savannah	Ar	7 15 a m
6 45 p m	Ar	Macon	Ar	7 20 a m
3 40 a m	Ar	Atlanta	Ar	12 50 p m
2 25 a m	Ar	Columbus	Ar	1 40 p m
	Ar	Eufaula	Ar	2 34 p m
	Ar	Albany	Ar	12 55 p m
	Ar	Milledgeville	Ar	9 44 a m
	Ar	Eatonton	Ar	11 30 a m
No. 2.		From Macon.		No. 4.
7 10 a m	Lv	Macon	Lv	7 35 p m
3 45 p m	Ar	Savannah	Ar	7 15 a m
4 45 p m	Ar	Augusta	Ar	5 20 a m
9 44 a m	Ar	Milledgeville	Ar	
11 30 a m	Ar	Eatonton	Ar	
No. 1.		From Macon.		No. 5.
7 50 a m	Lv	Macon	Lv	8 20 p m
2 34 p m	Ar	Eufaula	Ar	6 05 a m
12 55 p m	Ar	Albany		
[illegible]		From Macon.		No. 13.
8 15 a m	Lv	Macon	Lv	7 20 p m
1 40 p m	Ar	Columbus	Ar	2 25 a m
No. 2.		From Macon.		No. 4.
8 00 a m	Lv	Macon	Lv	8 15 p m
12 50 p m	Ar	Atlanta	Ar	3 40 a m
N 1		From Atlanta.		
15 p m	Lv	Atlanta	Lv	12 20 night
55 p m	Ar	Macon	Ar	6 30 a m
	Ar	Eufaula	Ar	2 34 p m
	Ar	Albany	Ar	12 55 p m
1 25 a m	Ar	Columbus	Ar	1 40 p m
	Ar	Milledgeville	Ar	9 44 a m
	Ar	Eatonton	Ar	11 30 a m
5 20 a m	Ar	Augusta	Ar	4 45 p m
7 15 a m	Ar	Savannah	Ar	3 45 p m
No 4.		From Columbus.		No
11 50 a m	Lv	Columbus	Lv	12 20 night
5 10 p m	Ar	Macon	Ar	6 45 a m
3 40 a m	Ar	Atlanta	Ar	12 50 p m
	Ar	Eufaula	Ar	2 34 p m
	Ar	Albany	Ar	12 55 p m
	Ar	Milledgeville	Ar	9 44 a m
	Ar	Eatonton	Ar	11 30 a m
5 20 a m	Ar	Augusta	Ar	4 45 p m
7 15 a m	Ar	Savannah	Ar	3 45 p m
12 10 p m	Lv	Eufaula		8 15 p m
4 10 p m	Ar	Albany		
6 35 p m	Ar	Macon		6 00 a m
2 25 a m	Ar	Columbus		1 40 p m
3 40 a m	Ar	Atlanta		12 50 p m
5 20 a m	Ar	Augusta		4 54 p m
7 15 a m	Ar	Savannah		3 45 p m
18.		From Albany.		No. 6.
10 25 a m	Lv	Albany	Lv	1 25 p m
2 34 p m	Ar	Eufaula	Ar	
	Ar	Macon	Ar	6 35 a m
	Ar	Columbus	Ar	2 25 a m
	Ar	Atlanta	Ar	3 40 a m
	Ar	Milledgeville	Ar	
	Ar	Eatonton	Ar	
	Ar	Augusta	Ar	5 20 am
	Ar	Savannah	Ar	7 15 a m
No. 17.		From Eatonton and Milledgeville.		
2 15 p m	Lv	Eatonton		
3 58 p m	Lv	Milledgeville		
6 45 p m	Ar	Macon		
2 25 a m	Ar	Columbus		
	Ar	Albany		
3 40 a m	Ar	Atlanta		
5 20 a m	Ar	Augusta		
7 15 a m	Ar	Savannah		

Local Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Savannah and Augusta, Augusta and Macon, and Savannah and Atlanta.

CONNECTIONS.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cu[illegible] for Fort Gaines daily, (except Sunday.)

Train on Blakely Extension runs daily (except Sunday) from Albany to Arlington, and daily (except Monday) from Arlington to Albany.

At Savannah, with Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, at Augusta, with all lines to North and East, at Atlanta with Air-Line and Kennesaw routes to all points North, East and West.

Pullman Sleeper from Augusta to Washington without change.

Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured at Union Passenger Depot, C. R. R. ticket office.

G. A. WHITEHEAD, General Pass. Agt.
WILLIAM ROGERS, General Supt. Savannah.
J. C. SHAW, General Trav. Agt.
W. F. SHELLMAN, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon Ga

For Sale or Exchange for Atlanta Property.

553 ACRES—ABOUT 400 WELL INCLOSED; 100 in cultivation; 60 acres good creek bottom; dwelling of 8 rooms, 7 closets; also bath room, cook room and pantry, verandahs and halls—all well finished; all necessary farm buildings, and superintendent's house of 4 rooms; 10 acres in orchard; best adapted to dairying or stock raising of any farm in this vicinity. The produce, stock, etc., for sale. Must be sold. A great bargain can be had on a sharp and quick trade. Titles perfect. Located 12 miles from Atlanta, and one mile from Smyrna depot on Western and Atlantic railroad.

G. W. ADAIR.
649 jan15 4t sun tues sun thur 5pth

FRANKLIN

TYPE

FOUNDRY.

168 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALLISON & SMITH.

The type on which this paper is printed is from the above Foundry.—ED. CONSTITUTION.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, November 5, 1881.—James Wilson, administrator of the estate of Christina Wilson late of said county, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged his trust, and prays for letters of dismission.

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in March, 1882, else letters of dismission will be granted the applicant.

W. L. CALHOUN,
23 nov6 d1aw3m Ordinary

FRIERSON & LEAK..................AUCTIONEERS.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE SUPErior court of Fulton county, granted December 14, 1881, we, the undersigned commissioners, will sell at public auction at the court house door in Atlanta, on the first Tuesday, the 7th day of February next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

A parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. 84, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, fronting fifty-eight (58) feet on the northwest side of Bradberry street, and extending back same width one hundred and twelve (112) feet, bounded on the northeast by G. W. Stewart et al, and on the southwest by a lot owned formerly by Lanier, now by James Patillo, and being the second lot south of Hayne street, with the 4-room dwelling (No. 42) and other improvements thereon. Titles perfect. Terms cash. Sold for partition.

T. A. FRIERSON,
H. F. LEAK,
W. R. PHILLIPS, SR.
W. R. PHILLIPS, JR.
440 jan8 d1aw4w W. A. WILSON.

LEGAL NOTICES.

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES FOR FEBRUARY 1882—Will be sold before the court house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1882, the following property to-wit: Crawford Monroe's interest in and to the following described real estate, said Monroe having paid three hundred dollars on the purchase of the same, and holds bonds for titles to said interest. All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the north eastern part of the city of Atlanta, beginning at southwest corner of an eighth-acre lot, formerly owned by A. V. Brumby, commencing at the southwest corner of said eighth-acre lot and running due north two hundred and sixteen feet, thence north fourteen and a half degrees, east five hundred feet to stake in branch, thence north seventy degrees, east along the line of said eight acre lot, about one hundred and fifty feet, to the corner of Crawford Monroe's line, between his said lot and a lot sold by A. V. Brumby to George Harris, thence south 14½ degrees west, 670 feet, to a stake on the north side of a new street, 30 feet wide, on the south of said eight acres, then along the north side of said street, to where it intersects the first line, running due north, which said point of intersection constitutes the southwest corner of the property herein described, and is a part of land lot No. 49. of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, and containing three and one-tenth acres, more or less; levied on as the property of Crawford Monroe to satisfy a distress warrant from the 1234th district G. M., in favor of B. J. Wilson vs. Crawford Monroe.

Also at the same time and place all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Fulton county, Ga., near Ponce de Leon springs, bounded on the east by property of J. C. Todd, on the west by the estate of Todd, on the north by property of Armstead, on the south by the property of Angier and Lawshe, upon which is a three-room cottage house, being the same property bought by Mrs. A. E. Smith from J. C. Todd, containing five 55-100 acres, more or less, as the property of the defendant, Mrs. A. E. Smith. Property pointed out in this fi. fa. to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of W. S. Wilson & Bro. vs. Mrs. A. E. Smith. Issued from the justice court of 1,234 district, G. M., of said court.

Also at the same time and place, a certain parcel of land lot number one hundred and sixty-nine, situated in the 17th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., north of the creek on which the mill stands, and also the eastern half of that part south of said creek, containing ninety acres of land, more or less, together with one-half interest in the mill and mill seat, together with all the priviliges necessary for the full enjoyment of said half mill and mill seat; as the property of Edward C. Purtell, to satisfy a fi fa issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of E. S. Jaffrey & Co. vs Purtell & Carroll.

Also, at the same time and place, a city lot in the city of Atlanta, on Butler street, on the west side, fronting fifty feet and running back one hundred and ten feet, said lot being between Foster and Wheat streets, and the southern boundary of said lot commencing at a point on Butler street north of the corner of Butler and Foster streets, and a distance of two hundred and two and a fourth feet, exclusive of the sidewalk; levied on as the property of Thomas Clark for the purchase money, to satisfy a fi fa from Fulton superior court in favor of W S Walker vs Thomas Clark.

Also at the same time and place a certain city lot situated on Markham street, No. 32 part of land lot No. 84, in the First ward, city of Atlanta, containing one-fourth acre, more or less, adjoining property of Gramlin & Bell and known as the property of M S Phillips, to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of B W York, trustee for wife and children, vs. W R Phillips, Jr, administrator, M S Phillips, acceptor, and W R Phillips, secureity.

Also, at the same time and place, a city lot of land on Forsyth street, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia, conveyed to said defendant by W C Parker by deed dated December 28, 1876, and therein described as follows: Running from the corner of W C Parker's lot on said street, running back the line as the fence now stands to Emily Doman's lot, thence along the fence westwards as it now stands between Emily Doman's lot and A A Buice's lot back to Mehalovitch's lot, thence southerly the line along Mehalovitch's fence to A A Buice's kitchen, thence around the west end of the kitchen, including the whole of the kitchen and chimney, thence around the front of the kitchen to the fence, thence along the fence as it now stands between A A Buice and Mehalovitch's southerly up to Forsyth street, thence up Forsyth street to the beginning corner. Levied upon as the property of Addie A Buice, to satisfy a mortgage fi fa from Fulton superior court in favor of John Neal vs Addie A Buice.

Also, at the same time and place, all of that lot or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, and described as follows: Land lying in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, known in the plane of said district as part of land lot number 144, bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of said lot of land and running south with the original line of said lot of land to the southeast corner of the same, thence along the line of said lot west ten hundred and seventy-four feet to Proctor's creek, thence down along the line of said creek to a stake corner at the old mill dam, thence north six hundred feet to a corner, thence west six hundred and thirty-six feet to a corner, thence north eighteen hundred and seventy-two feet to a corner on the original land line, thence east thirteen hundred and sixty-six feet to the beginning corner; also a subdivisional fraction of said lot number one hundred and forty-four, bounded as follows: Commencing at a stake corner on the bank of Proctor's creek and running with the original land lot line west six hundred and sixty-three feet to a stake corner, thence in a northerly direction seventeen hundred and twenty feet to a stake corner on the bank of Proctor's creek, thence running up Proctor's creek with its meanderings to the starting point, containing fifteen three-tenth acres more or less, and known in the plan of subdivision as fraction number one; levied on as the property of E. R. Elliott to satisfy two fi fas from Fulton superior court in favor of M. H. Elliott vs E. R. Elliott; also one fi fa in favor of H. E. Causey vs E. R. Elliott.

A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff.
jan8 1aw4w—tues

G. W. ADAIR..................AUCTIONEER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

—OF—

Estate of Captain William Kidd.

BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY GRANTED IN the will of the deceased, legally probated and of record in the court of Ordinary of Fulton county, I will offer for sale the following described real estate and personal property, at the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday,

7th Day of March, 1882,

within the legal hours of sale:

A tract of land situated on the west side of Whitehall street, and the right-of-way of the Macon and Western or Central Railroad, in the first ward, of the city of Atlanta, land lot 77, 14th district of Fulton county, fronting 128 feet, more or less, on Whitehall, and extending back along said right-of-way 213 feet, more or less, to a public alley, bounded on the south by a store property, known as the Ripley or Baker property, upon this lot is the magnificent brick building known as

THE CENTENNIAL BLOCK

erected in 1876, this is one of the best constructed buildings in the city—iron front and conveniently arranged so as to afford every room ventilation and light. The exterior and general finish is in the best architectural style; all material first-class; gas, water and sewer connections; fire plugs and hose, in the building. This property consists of 5 stores, Nos 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9, and twenty-seven offices and rooms; one large hall with three rooms attached. Also, upon the same ground, leaving a wide and spacious area separating it from the Centennial building, is a four story brick building, just completed, built in the most substantial manner, of the best material, large brick smoke stack; making it suitable for light manufacturing purposes; well lighted and ventilated. This property is in the most central business part of the city, commanding the best of rent-paying tenants. The entire block will be sold together. Also,

One Vacant Lot On Marietta St.

fronting Marietta street 100 feet, and running back to Western and Atlantic railroad, in land lot 78, 14th district of Fulton county, 5th ward of the city of Atlanta. This property is surrounded by several large manufacturing establishments, and in good demand for this purpose, subject to a lease until April, 1883, at $300.00 per annum.

Also one lot on the north side of Wheat, between Valentine and Fort, containing 2 acres, more or less, in land lot 51. Also,

One Lot on Merritt's Avenue

Being number 6 of the McDonough subdivision, fronting on Merritt's avenue 50 feet, running back 190 feet in land lot 50, 14th district of Fulton county.

Also, at the same time and place,

339 shares ($25.00 each) in Atlanta Gas Light company.

140 shares ($100.00 each) in Atlanta Street railroad.

88 shares ($100.00 each) in Atlanta National bank.

3 shares ($100.00 each) in Georgia Railroad and Banking company.

10 shares ($100.00 each) in Oglethorpe Manufacturing company.

5 shares ($25.00 each) in Southern and Atlantic Telegraph company.

½ interest in 3 shares of Atlanta Street Railroad company.

71 shares (stock) ($100.00 each) in Citizens' Bank Atlanta.

40 City of Atlanta 6 per cent bonds, ($500.00 each) due January 1, 1888.

5 United States Coupon Bonds, 4 per cent, ($1,000.00 each) due July 1, 1907.

5 State of Georgia 6 per cent bonds, ($1000.00 each) due January 1, 1889.

Terms cash.

JOHN H. MECASLIN,
Executor of the Estate of William Kidd, deceased.
658 jan15—law4w then d30d

A STRANGE STORY

RESPECTING THE NOMINATIONS FOR 1884.

Mr. Tilden Anxious for Vindication by Election to the Presidency, after Which He will Resign and Leave the Office to the Vice-President—A Sop for Hendricks, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.—The following appears in the New York correspondence of the Press: Mr. Tilden will be 68 years old next month. On the 4th of March, 1885, he will be 71 years old. He has no ambition to use the power of president and no wish to undertake the drudgery of the office. The oldest man ever inaugurated president was William Henry Harrison, and he was three years younger than Mr. Tilden would be in 1885. What he does want is to be nominated thirty months hence in vindication of an idea, a sentiment; to be elected and inaugurated; to occupy the white house; and, after a reasonable time, to crown his career by an act new to American history—in other words, to resign the office, making way for a vice-president put upon the democratic ticket with the distinct understanding that he, and not Mr. Tilden, will exercise the administrative franchises for the four years' term.

It is no secret now in a certain circle that this is Mr. Tilden's programme. The fact that in gross it is tinctured with sentimentality will not interfere with the application to its details of all the hard-headed politics of which Tilden is master. The scheme offers extraordinary inducements to any rival democratic candidate who knows how to wait and is willing to yield part of the shadow for the sake of obtaining the substance entire. It is safe to assume that Governor Hendricks has not been approached on the subject.

Mr. Tilden watches very closely and with considerable satisfaction the growth of so called Mahoneism in the southern states. With satisfaction, because the signs seem to him to indicate a general overthrow of the element in power which, as he believes, played him false four years ago. Closely, because he believes that no split on local issues or on financial questions can affect the loyalty of the great mass of democrats south to the principles of which he considers himself the chief living exponent, when presented in a national campaign; and he hopes and means to profit by every blow to bourbonism.

In this state the New York county democracy, with its great growth already and greater expectations, is the object of his fostering care. Not much is said about Tilden at committee meetings of the county democracy, but a great deal is said about the county democracy over the mahogany table at Greystone.

Mr. Tilden sometimes speaks with acerbity of Judge David Davis. He thinks that the political ambition which led Judge Davis to consent to the use of his name as a compromise candidate for the United States senate before the Illinois legislature in January, 1877, should be deplored by every sincere patriot. He believes that had Judge Davis remained on the bench Mr. Hayes would never have been inaugurated.

HENDRICKS ON HAND.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—Ex-Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, has arrived in the city. He was interviewed last night in regard to the rumor that the old democratic ticket of 1876 would be nominated in 1884, and he refused either to affirm or deny that he had entered into an agreement with Tilden in the matter.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

BROKER AND DEALER

IN ALL KINDS OF

STOCKS AND BONDS,

Will Pay the Highest Market Price.
Office, No. 10 East Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED.

10,000 State of Georgia 8 per cent Bonds that Mature in April, 1882.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 25, 1882.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at..........par | Selling..........¼ pre

BONDS—

Confed'te bonds per $1000	$2.00	@	Aug. City 7s	110	@112
Georgia 6s	108	@110	Sav. City 5s new	87	@ 89
Ga. 7s, 1886	108	@110	Macon City	97	@ 96
Ga. 7s, 1896	124	@126	Col. City	78	@ 80
Ga. 7s, gold	116	@118	Ga. R. R. 6s	107	@109
Ga. 8s	110	@111	Cent. R.R. 7s	113	@115
Western R.R. Ala. first mortgage	116	@118	W & A R. Lessees; 10 pc. inc'e b'ds	115	@120
Atlanta 6s	106	@102	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	80	@ 82
" Water 7s	110	@112	Class A small	80	@ 82
" City 7s	110	@112	Class B 5s	97	@100
" City 8s	116	@118	Class C 4s	83	@ 85
" 10s	108	@110			

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

RAILROAD STOCKS—

A & W P st'k.	98	@100	E T Va & Ga.	13	@ 14
do. scrip	95	@ 97	Georgia	166	@168
At. & Char	77	@ 80	Mem. & Char.	75	@ 78
Aug. & Sav	120	@122	North Car	90	@ 95
Central	134	@136	Rich.& Dan	195	@200
do. scrip	95	@ 97	South Car	15	@ 20
C., C. & Aug.	67	@ 70	Southw'n	128	@130

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 25—11a. m.—The stock market opened somewhat irregular but in the main ⅛ @1 per cent lower than yesterday's closing prices, the latter for Metropolitan elevated, while San Francisco preferred opened 2 per cent lower than the last sale of yesterday. In early dealings the market advanced ¼@1⅜ per cent, the latter for Denver and Rio Grande, while Manhattan elevated sold up 3⅜ per cent to 56. Subsequently the general list fell off ⅛@¾ percent, Denver and Rio Grande leading therein. At 11 o'clock there was a fractional recovery.

NEW YORK, January 26—Noon—Stocks fairly firm. Money 6. Exchange—Long $4.83¾; short $4.88½. Governments inactive. State Bonds steady.

Evening—Exchange $4.83¾. Governments irregular and unsettled; new fives 101½; four and a half per cents 114⅞; four per cents 118¼. Money 5@6. State Bonds inactive.

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin..........$75,878,000 Currency......$ 4,624,000

Stocks closed somewhat irregular.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	80	Lou. & Nash	94⅞
do. Class A small	82	Mem. & Char	78½
Ala. Class B 5s	100	N. C., & St. Louis	83
do. Class C 4s	81½	N. Y. Central	133⅜
Chicago & N. W	128	Pittsb'g F.W. & C	135
do. Preferred	139	Rich. & Alleghany	28¼
Erie	40¼	Rich. & Dan	201½
East Tenn. R. R	14½	Rock Island	132¾
Ga. R. R	166	Wab., St. L. & Pac	36
Illinois Central	133¾	do. Preferred	67⅞
Lake Shore	112⅞	Western Union	80½

PARIS, January 25—4:00 p.m.—Rentes 82f. 20c.

LONDON, January 25—4:00 p. m.—Erie 41.

THE COTTON MARKET

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 25, 1882

New York—No important change has yet taken place. Futures opened steady and a shade lower, and during the morning eased off a few points. Subsequently a better feeling prevailed, and a moderate advance was effected later in the day. At the close a firm tone was established with prices a fraction above yesterday's close. The state of the market indicates no excitement. Spots quiet and steady; middling 11 15-16c.

Net receipts for four days 59,186 bales, against 74,310 bales last year; exports 53,639 bales; last year 74,377 bales; stock 1,164,938 bales; last year 873,309 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
January	11.99@12.02	January	11.99@12.01
February	11.99@12.00	February	12.01@12.02
March	12.23@12.24	March	12.26@12.27
April	12.44@12.45	April	12.46@12.47
May	12.62@12.63	May	12.65@
June	12.77@12.78	June	12.79@12.80
July	12.87@12.90	July	12.91@12.92
August	12.99@13.00	August	13.01@13.02
September	12.34@12.39	September	12.38@12.46
October	11.73@11.75	October	11.76@11.77

Closed firm; sales 116,000 bales.

Liverpool — Futures closed dull. Spots — Uplands 6⅝d; Orleans 6¾d; sales 8,000 bales, of which 6,700 bales were American; receipts 19,300; American 18,500.

There is no change in the local cotton market; prices steady. Receipts to-day amount to 265 bales, of which 21 bales were received from wagons. We quote: Good middling 11⅝c; middling 11¼c; low middling 10⅞c; strict good ordinary 10½c; good ordinary 10⅛c; ordinary 8c; tinges 10⅞c; stains 8@10c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	21
Air-Line Railroad	76
Georgia Railroad	70
Central Railroad	93
Western and Atlantic Railroad	5
West Point Railroad	—
Total	265
Receipts previously	107,386
Total	107,651
Stock September 1	1,109
Grand total	108,760

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments for to-day	505
Shipments previously	77,484
Local consumption previously	3,082
Total	81,071
Stock on hand	27,689

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts to day	265
Same day last year	333
Showing a decrease of	68
Receipts by wagon to-day	21
Same day last year	50
Showing a decrease of	29
Receipts since September 1	107,651
Same time last year	106,484
Showing an increase of	1,167

The following table shows receipts at the ports from September 1 to date, compared with the same time last year:

Receipts from September 1 to date	3,666,349
Same time last year	3,321,150
Showing a decrease of	345,199

NEW YORK, January 25—The Post's cotton statement says: "Future deliveries sold slightly dearer at the first call, advanced 2-100 and then fell off 2-100 below yesterday's quotations. At the second call February sold at 11.97, April 12.42, June 12.75 and November at 11.55, and at the third call February brought 11.99, May 12.63 and June 12.78. There is a fair business doing, and the market displays much steadiness."

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, January 25—noon—Cotton dull; middling uplands 6⅝; Orleans 6¾; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 19,300; American 18,500; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 6⅝; March and April delivery 6 11-16; April and May delivery 6 23-32; May and June delivery 6 25-32; futures opened quiet.

LIVERPOOL, January 25—5:00 p. m.— Sales of American 6,700; futures closed dull.

NEW YORK, January 25—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11 15-16; middling Orleans 12¼; sales 335 bales; net receipts 11,193; gross 15,962; consolidated net receipts 11,527; exports to Great Britain 5,650; to continent 4,302.

GALVESTON, January 25—Cotton dull; middling 11⅝; low middling 11¼; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 757 bales; gross 802; sales 300; stock 98,652; export coastwise 195.

NORFOLK, January 25—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 11¾; net receipts 1,112 bales; gross —; sales 268; stock 40,452; exports to Great Britain 3,308; coastwise 168.

BALTIMORE, January 25—Cotton quiet; middling 11⅞; low middling 11⅝; good ordinary 10½; net receipts 113 bales; gross 1,127; sales —; to spinners 1,167; stock 58,690; exports coastwise 648.

BOSTON January 25—Cotton steady; middling 12; low middling 11⅝; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 517 bales; gross 1,930; sales none; stock 9,470.

WILMINGTON, January 25—Cotton dull; middling 11⅝; low middling 11 1-16; good ordinary 10 3-16; net receipts 472 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 7,542; exports coastwise 775.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25—Cotton quiet; middling 12⅛; low middling 11½; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts —; gross 1,443 bales; sales to spinners 350; stock 15,590; exports to Great Britain 400.

SAVANNAH, January 25—Cotton dull; middling 11¼; low middling 10¾; good ordinary 9⅞; net receipts 3,265 bales; gross —; sales 2,500; stock 93,250; exports coastwise 150.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25—Cotton quiet; middling 11⅝; low middling 11¼; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 1,362 bales; gross 1,448; sales 4,000; stock 380,036; exports to France 4,302; coastwise 3,252.

MOBILE, January 25—Cotton weak; middling 11½; good middling 11⅝; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 849 bales; gross —; sales 1,506; stock 40,478; exports coastwise 553.

MEMPHIS, January 25—Cotton dull; middling 11½; net receipts 711 bales; gross 718; shipments 1,775; sales 1,000; stock 95,090.

AUGUSTA, January 25—Cotton very quiet; middling 11; low middling 10⅝; good ordinary 10; net receipts 396 bales; shipments none; sales 514.

CHARLESTON, January 25—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 11 9-16; low middling 11¼; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 855 bales; gross—; sales 500; stock 75,524.

PROVISIONS GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 25, 1882

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
February	1 34⅞	1 35	1 34⅜	1 34½
March	1 36¼	1 36⅜	1 35⅛	1 35¾
PORK.				
February	18 12½	18 47½	18 35	18 42½
March	18 42½	18 55	18 55	18 57½
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
March	9 22½	9 37½	9 22½	9 37½

Flour, Grain and Meal.

CHICAGO, January 25—Flour steady; common to choice western spring $4.50@$6.75; common to fancy Minnesota $5.25@$7.75; patents $7.50@$9.25; winter wheat flours, fair to choice $6.50@$8.00; fancy $8.00; low grades $3.50@$5.00. Wheat unsettled but generally lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.34½@@$1.34⅝ cash; $1.34⅝ January; $1.34⅞@$1.35 February; No. 3 do. $1.19½; rejected 88@98. Corn active, firm and higher; 61¼@61⅜ cash; 61⅜ January; 61⅛ February; rejected 57½@57¾. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 43⅛ cash; 43⅜ January; 43½ February and March. At the closing call wheat was in fair demand but lower; $1.34¼@$1.34⅜ February; $1.35¾ March. Corn irregular; 61½ February; 62 March. Oats active, firm and higher; 43½@43⅝ February; 44 March.

ATLANTA, January 25—Flour—There is no quotable change in the market; we quote fancy $8.00@$9.25; extra family $8.00@$8.25; family $7.50@$7.75. Wheat—Chicago—The tone of the market shows weakness, and the course of the market from the opening this morning was generally of a downward nature. There is still much excitement in the market but the animation has greatly subsided. At the close January stood at $1.31¾, February $1.34⅜, March $1.35¼. The local spot market is quiet and steady at the following prices: No 2 $1.53@$1.63; there is no demand for seed wheat. Corn—The market is nominally quiet; we quote white 95c; yellow 90c. Oats—Choice red rust proof seed 90c; firm; feed 65c; upward tendency. Meal—95c@$1.00. Grits—$5.50

BALTIMORE, January 25—Flour active and firm; Howard street and western superfine $4.25@$5.00; extra $5.25@$6.25; family $6.50@$7.50; city mills superfine $4.50@$5.25; extra $5.50@$6.25; family $7.50@$7.75; Rio brands $7.00; Patapsco family $8.25. Wheat, southern scarce and firm; western easier; southern red $1.43@$1.45; amber nominally $1.48; No. 1 Maryland $1.45@$1.45¼; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.42¾@$1.43¼; January $1.42⅜@1.43⅛; February $1.43⅝@$1.43⅝; March $1.46⅛@1.46¾; April $1.47⅞@$1.48⅛. Corn, southern higher; western steady; southern white 81; yellow 71. Oats dull; southern 50; western white 51; mixed 50; Pennsylvania 50.

NEW YORK, January 25—Flour, southern firm and quiet; common to fair extra $5.55@$7.00; good to choice extra $7.10@$8.00. Wheat opened ½@¾c better but afterwards became weak and lost most of the advance, closing under highest rates; ungraded spring $1.18; ungraded red $1.30@$1.50; No. 2 do. $1.47⅞@$1.48¼; No. 2 red January $1.47⅞@$1.48; February $1.48@$1.48⅝. Corn about ½c higher, closing very strong; ungraded 68@72; southern yellow 71@75; do. white 78@85; No. 2 January 70¼@70¾; February 70¾@71¼. Oats a shade easier and less active; No. 2 48⅞@49. Hops quiet but firm; yearlings 12@22; new eastern 20@25; New York 20@28

ST. LOUIS, January 25—Flour firm; triple extra $5.60@$5.80; family $6.15; choice to fancy $6.60@$7.15. Wheat higher and closed firm; No. 2 red fall $1.45⅜ cash; $1.46½ February. Corn better but slow; 64⅜ cash 64¼ January; 64⅝ February. Oats very slow; 46 bid cash; 45⅜ bid January and February.

LOUISVILLE, January 25—Flour steady; extra $5.00@$5.50; choice to fancy $7.50@$8.00. Wheat firm at $1.42. Corn steady; No. 2 white 73¼; do. mixed 66. Oats steady; No. 2 white 50; do. mixed 48

CINCINNATI, January 25—Flour quiet; family $6.30@$6.60; fancy $6.75@$7.50. Wheat easier; No. 2 red winter $1.42½@$1.44. Corn easier at 65¼@65½. Oats weak; No. 2 mixed 48.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24—Flour strong; superfine $5.00@$5.25; treble extra $5.25@$5.50; high grades $5.75@$7.87½. Corn in fair demand at 81@86.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, January 25—Lime—Market firm but steady. In car load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, $1.00; less than car-loads $1.10; Rosendale cement $2.50 ₩ bbl or 300lbs neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots $1.75; less than car-load $1.25@$2.50; Portland cement, car-load lots, $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined,") car-load lots, $2.50; in smaller quantities $2.75@$3.00; land plaster ("new fertilizer") car-load lots $2.50 ₩ bbl; less than car-load $2.75@$3.00; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₩ bbl.

ATLANTA, January 26—Paper—Trade active; prices steady. Manilla No. 2 10@12c ₩ lb; No. 2 7½@8c ₩ lb; No. 3 6¼@7c ₩ lb; good wrapping 4@6c ₩ lb; straw 3½@3¾c ₩ lb; burlap bags, 2 bushels, 8¾@9½c; second-hand 5@7½c; bran bags 11½@14½c.

ATLANTA January 25—Leather—Market active for manufactured goods. We quote leather as follows: hemlock sole, best quality, 27@29; hemlock, G. D., 24@25; hemlock, P. D., 22@23; whiteoak sole 36@42; harness leather 35@40.

ATLANTA, January 25 — Plastering Hair — Active; Georgia 20@25c ₩ bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 ₩ M; less quantities $2.75 ₩ M.

NEW YORK, January 25—Wool very firmly held with trade only moderate; domestic fleece 36@50; Texas 14@31.

ATLANTA, January 25—Hides — Dry flint 12@12½; dry salt 10@11; wet salted 6½. Fur skins in demand.

ATLANTA, January 25—Wool—In fair demand; washed 28@33; unwashed 20@23; burry 10@15.

NEW YORK, January 25—Rosin dull at $2.37½@$2.42½. Turpentine about steady at 55¼@55½.

ATLANTA, January 25—Salt—Ground Liverpool $1.10; Virginia $1.10@$1.25.

ATLANTA, January 25—Barley—$1.75@$1.80; in good demand.

ATLANTA, January 25—Peas—Clay $1.25@$1.40; white $2.50.

ATLANTA, January 25—Tallow—5@6c; demand fair.

ATLANTA, January 25—Beans—None on market.

ATLANTA, January 25—Bran—$1.30; firm.

ATLANTA, January 25—Hay—$1.30@$1.35.

ATLANTA, January 25—Iron Ties—$1.75.

ATLANTA, January 25—Bagging—10c.

Provisions.

CHICAGO, January 25—Dressed hogs active, firm and higher at 7.37½@7.55. Pork strong and higher; $18.30@$18.35 cash and January; $18.35 February. Lard active, firm and higher; 11.35 cash and January; 11.35@11.37½ February. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders 6½; short ribs 9.35; short clear 9.60. At the closing call pork was irregular at $18.42½ February; $18.57½ March. Lard easier and 2½c lower.

NEW YORK, January 25—Pork 15@25c per bbl. higher and very quiet; old mess spot $17.50@$18.25; February $18.15@$18.35. Middles higher and strong; long clear 9½. Lard opened 7½@10c higher but weak, the advance nearly lost with trade more active at 11.47½@11.50; January 11.47½@11.50; February 11.40@11.50.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25—Pork, market bare. Lard firm; refined, tierces, 11⅝; kegs 12¼. Bulk meats, shoulders loose, 6¼; packed 6.60@6⅝; clear rib and long clear packed 9.40@9.50; short clear 9⅝@9¾. Bacon, market bare. Sugar-cured hams steady and good demand; canvassed 11½@12½.

ST. LOUIS, January 25—Provisions active, strong and higher. Pork in small lots $18.35 cash; $18.30 February. Lard higher at 11.30. Bulk meats, shoulders 6¼; clear ribs 9¼; clear sides 9½. Bacon, shoulders 7½; clear ribs 10.20; clear sides 10½.

ATLANTA, January 25—Clear Rib Sides—Firm at 10c. Bacon—Inquiry moderate for sides; sugar-cured hams are firm but steady at 14½@15c. Lard—Easier at quotations; best leaf at 14½c; refined 12½@13c; cans 13@14c.

BALTIMORE, January 25—Provisions very firm; mess pork $18.50. Bulk meats, shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 7⅝@9¾. Bacon, shoulders 8½; clear rib sides 10¾; hams, 13½. Lard, refined, 12¼.

LOUISVILLE, January 25—Provisions very strong. Mess pork $19.00. Lard nominal. Bulk meats clear ribs 9.20; clear sides 9.60. Bacon, clear ribs 10.40; clear sides 11. Sugar-cured hams 12½@13.

CINCINNATI, January 25—Pork firm at $18.00. Lard strong and higher at 11¼. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 6¾; clear ribs 9¼.

Groceries

ATLANTA, January 25 — Market quiet at quotations. Coffee — Steady; Rio 10½@15. Roasted Coffees—Old government Java 25@30; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—Standard A 10½; granulated 11; cut loaf 12; powdered 12; white extra C 10¼; yellow C 9¼@9⅝; market about bare of New Orleans sugar. Molasses — Black strap 30. Syrup—Fair 45; prime 55; choice 60. Teas—Oolong 35@60; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and gunpowder 40@80; Young Hyson 27@75; English breakfast 35@75. Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25. Crackers — Firm; we quote milk 9c; Boston butter 8½c; pearl oyster 9c; soda XX 6½c; do. XXX 7c; cream 9c; lemon 10c; molasses cakes 9½; ginger snaps 10c. Candy — Assorted stick 13c. Mackerel—Firm; No. 2 bbls $9.60; ¼ bbls $5.00; kits 85; No. 1 $12.00; ½ bbls $6.50; kits $1.10. Soap — $2.50@$7.00 ₩ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 13½; no light weight on market. Matches—$3.00. Soda, in kegs, $4.00@$4.50; in boxes, 5c. Rice—Steady; choice 8c; prime 7½c; fair 7c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8¾@11¼. Sugar active and firm; common to good common 6@6⅝; fair to fully fair 6¾@7; prime to choice 7¼@7⅝; yellow clarified 8⅛@8½. Molasses in active demand; common 35@40; prime to choice 60@70. Rice strong; Louisiana ordinary to choice 5@7.

NEW YORK, January 25—Coffee firm and quiet; Rio 8½@10¾. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 7¼@7⅝; refined easier with demand fair; standard A 8⅝. Molasses, foreign dull; New Orleans very firm at 55@75. Rice in fair demand and firm; Carolina and Louisiana 5½@7¾.

BALTIMORE, January 25—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair 8¼@9⅝. Sugar steady; A soft 9⅝.

CINCINNATI, January 25—Sugar quiet and steady; hards 9⅝@10¼; New Orleans 6¾@8.

Dry Goods

ATLANTA, January 25—Trade is very dull, and there is nothing in sight at present which suggests any improvement. Prices remain unchanged. We quote:

Solid prints	6
Fancy, new designs	5
Fine brown shirting	3 @ 6½
¾ brown shirting, standard	5½@ 9
⅞ brown shirting, standard	6½@13
4-4 brown sheeting, standard	7½
⅞ brown drills, standard	8
¾ bleached	5 @ 9
⅞ bleached	6½
4-4 bleached	6½@12½
6-oz. white osnaburgs	8½@ 9½
8-oz. white osnaburgs	10½
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	9½@
Cambrics	6½@ 7
Ticks, mattress	7
Ticks, feather	13
Yarns	90

Drugs Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, January 25—The market is quiet and steady, and no change occurred to-day. Indigo, best, 75@90; madder 14@15; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 8@9c; alum 4@5c; cochineal 90c; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 40@45; copperas 1½@2; asafœtida 35; opium, gum, $4.50@$5.00; quinine $2.10@$2.25; calomel 75c@$1.00; blue mass 75; morphine $4.00; chloroform $1.10@1.25. Kerosene oil in bbls. 15c; castor oil $1.40@$1.50 gal; linseed oil, raw, 70@75; boiled 70; lard oil 90@$1.25, owing to quantity; sweet oil $1.00@3.50; tanner's oil 60@70; lubricating oil 25@40; turpentine 60. White lead 7@8½; furniture varnish $1.25@$1.50; coach varnish $1.75@$3.50; furniture glue 18@25; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.00@$3.25 case of 4 dozen; putty 4½@5; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle grease 75@$1.00 dozen. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10x16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 45 per cent; quicksilver 60@75; shellac 55@60.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, January 25— Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

BALTIMORE, January 25 — Whisky steady at $1.20½.

CINCINNATI, January 25—Whisky firm at $1.16; combination sales of finished goods of 513 barrels on a basis of $1.16.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25—Whisky firm; western rectified $1.00@$1.16.

ST. LOUIS, January 25—Whisky steady at $1.17.

LOUISVILLE, January 25—Whisky firm at $1.16.

CHICAGO, January 25—Whisky steady at $1.18.

Tobacco

ATLANTA, January 25—There is not much chang in the market in the way of quotations, though business, as is generally the case at this season, is extremely quiet; we quote the market as follows: lowest grades 40; medium 42@50; extra medium 52@58; fine 11 and 12-inch 58@65; extra fine and fancy 75@80; Stultz AAAA $1.00; natural leaf 95; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 90; Cook's extra leatherwood 90; Lucy Hinton 58; Lucy Lawson 52; shell-road 55; fine-cut pails 70@85. Smoking Tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55; other brands and grades 40@50. Snuff—Lorillard's in jars 62; 2-oz. packages $11.70 ₩ gross; Railroad Mills in jars 55; Mrs. Miller's 55.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, January 25— The market remains firm and fairly active. We quote as follows: Horse-shoes $4.75; mule $5.75; Horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron-bound hames $5.00@$5.50. Trace-chains $10.50. Ames' shovels $10.50. Haiman's plow hoes 5½c; Haiman's plow-stocks $1.75. Spades $10.50@$13.00. Axes $8.00@$10.00 ₩ doz. Cotton cards $5.00. Well-buckets $4.50. Cotton rope 18. Swede iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 3½ rate. Plow steel 5c; cast-steel 15c. Nails, $3.50 rate; firm and in active demand. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ₩ lb 10c; painted 9c. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $3.25. Bar-lead 8c; shot $2.00.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, January 25 — The market is well stocked. Apples—Choice eastern $5.00. Lemons—$4.50@$5.00 ₩ box. Oranges—$6.00@$7.00 ₩ bbl; $3.00@$3.50 ₩ box. Cocoanuts—$5.50 ₩ 100. Pineapples—None. Bananas—$1.00@$2.50 ₩ bunch. Figs—18@20c. Raisins, new ₩ box $3.00; new London $3.25; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants 7½@8c. Cranberries—None. California Pears—$6.00@$7.00 ₩ bbl. Citron—26@28c. Almonds—22@23c. Pecans—16c. Brazils—10c. Filberts —15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Peanuts—Owing to the short crop of last year and the speculation now on foot, prices have advanced and the market is held firm: Tennessee 7c; North Carolina 7c; Virginia 10c; roasted 1¼@ ₩ lb extra.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, January 25—Market quiet and steady. Eggs—Active and firm at 25c. Butter—Fancy 27½c; active; choice 25c in good demand; low grades steady at 15@20c. Sweet Potatoes—90c@$ .00 ₩ bu; in good demand. Dressed Poultry Chickens 12½@13c turkeys 15@15½c; tone steady. Irish Potatoes—Choice eastern $4.00@$4.25 ₩ bbl; Tennessee $3.50@$3.75. Dried Fruit—Peaches—Peeled 10@16c; unpeeled 4c; apples 4c. Wax—20c. Onions—$4.00@$4.50 ₩ bbl. Cabbage—5c. Feathers—Choice 55c; prime 50; no demand for second-hand. Cheese—13⅛@15½.

Live Stock

CINCINNATI, January 25—Hogs active and firm; common and light $5.25@$6.65; packing and butchers $6.60@$7.20.

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The Sun.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1882.

THE SUN for 1881, consumed four million one hundred and ninety-four thousand three hundred and ninety-one (4,194,391) pounds of printing paper in its Daily, Sunday, and Weekly editions.

This is equal to sixty million seven hundred and seventy-two thousand six hundred and seventy-seven (60,772,677) copies of the daily size.

The actual circulation for the past year was:

Daily,	39,701,161
Sunday,	7,037,604
Weekly,	3,498,154

This gives for each day in the year the following average:

Copies of the Daily edition,	126,841
Copies of the Sunday edition,	135,339
Copies of the Weekly edition,	67,273

THE SUN has advertising space to sell. In the Daily and Sunday editions its price for ordinary advertisements is 40 cents per agate line. Preferred positions and displayed matter from 50 cents to $2.50 per line. In the Weekly 50 cents an agate line of space; no extra charge for display. Preferred positions 75 cents to $2 per line.

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Discovery and History of Mrs. Bush's Specific.

This is what gave rise to this great remedy: My little daugher was burned on the cheek with a hot egg. We tried all the burn remedies, and had the best physicians' counsel, and all did the child no good. In fact, her face was a running sore. Wherever the mucus from the face would fall on the child it would blister. I had almost despaired, when I dropped the doctor's medicine and resorted to the vegetable kingdom. I compounded this remedy and applied it to my little daughter. Late in the evening she went to sleep. Next morning I found that the scabs from the burn did not come off as before. I kept her face well greased for 5 or 6 days, when the scabs came off and left her face perfectly smooth and without a scar. Seeing what effect it had on my daughter, I gave some to my neighbors and country friends, and you will see below what my county physicians and friends think of it.

Athens, Ga., March 15, 1877.

I have used Mrs. Bush's Remedy for Burns, and take pleasure in recommending it to the public as the best application to ordinary injuries of that sort that I know, affording almost immediate and permanent relief.

H. HULL, M. D.

Atlanta, Ga., August 20, 1881.

I take pleasure in recommending Mrs. Bush's Specific as the best article I know of for burns and scalds. My daughter was one of those unfortunate young ladies who were so badly burned at the opera house in this city last year, and Mrs. Bush's Specific gave her instant relief from pain, and materially hastened her cure without leaving a scar. As a rule I ignore proprietary medicines, but this I know to be good, and it would be but stubborn bigotry for me to withhold testimony in favor of that which relieved the anxiety of myself and wife on account of the severe burns of our only daughter.

W. C. BELLAMY, M.D.

Atlanta, Ga., January 21, 1879.

Mr. Wyley M. Bush or Mrs. Bush, Jug Tavern, Ga., Dear Sir: I send you enclosed $5, for which I wish you to ship me another $5 box of your medicine. I have recently had some experience with it in a severe case of burn, and it has acted admirably. I desire to keep a supply all the while.

Yours truly, etc.,
JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Waco, Ky., Nov. 1st, 1870.

I have had Rheumatism, or severe pain in my right knee, for twenty years. For three or four years past the knee has swollen, the skin hardened, with knots in the joints. The pain was so intense I could not step. I tried everything in vain. Three applications of Specific relieved me, and I am entirely cured. I was ninety-five years old October the 9th, and was in the war of 1812. I think it the best medicine in the world.

JOHN AMERINE, SR.

Waco, Madison County, Ky., April 10th, 1875.

This is to certify that my child, about twenty months of age, while playing in the yard ran into a heap of hot ashes and fire that was being removed from the fire place, and both feet and legs burned so severely that I thought the flesh would all drop off. I procured a bottle of Mrs. Bush's Burn Specific, which gave the child immediate relief, and healed the parts entirely in a few days, leaving no scar whatever. I believe it to be the best burn medicine extant.

I. N. DOUGLASS, J. P. M. C.

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Incorporated in 1868, for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS WILL take place monthly.

It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid. For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express or Registered Letter or Money Order by mail, addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or B. FRANK MOORE, 127 La Salle street, Chicago, Ills.,

The New York Office is removed to Chicago, I or M. A. DAUPHIN, Atlanta, Ga.

N. B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans will receive prompt attention.

The particular attention of the Public is called to the fact that the entire number of the Tickets for each Monthly Drawing is sold, and consequently all the prizes in each drawing are sold and drawn and paid. jan10—d&w4w nx rd mat

---40TH---

POPULAR MONTHLY DRAWING OF THE

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

In the city of Louisville, on

Tuesday, January 31st, 1882.

These drawing occur monthly (Sundays excepted), under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st, rendered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d—Its drawings are fair.

N. B.—The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

JANUARY DRAWING.

1 Prize	$30,000
1 Prize	10,000
1 Prize	5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes 500 each	10,000
100 Prizes 100 each	10,000
200 Prizes 50 each	10,000
600 Prizes 20 each	12,000
1000 Prizes 10 each	10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9 Prizes 200 each,	1,800
9 Prizes 100 each,	900
1,960 Prizes	$112,400

Whole Tickets $2. Half Tickets $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit money or Bank Draft in letter, or sent by Express. Don't send by Registered Letter or Post-office order. Address all orders to R. M. BOARDMAN, Courier-Journal building, Louisville, Ky., or 9 Broadway, New York.
dec31—d4w tues thur sat&w3w

SEWING MACHINES.



SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Victor Sewing Machine Co.,

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Southern Office No.8 N. Charles st., Baltimore, Md
dec16 d&w3m

THE SIMPLEST

LATEST IMPROVED AND MOST POPULAR OF ALL SEWING MACHINES, IS THE

LIGHT-RUNNING NEW HOME.

200 000 SOLD YEARLY.

Parties visiting this city during the Great EXPOSITION are cordially invited to call at our office and inspect

THE NEW HOME.

Comparison with other machines solicited.

JOHNSON, CLARK & Co.,

25 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

H. C. PEEPLES, Manager.
oct25—d3m

LOCAL TIN-TYPES.

FROM OUR REPORTERS' POCKET CAMERAS.

Yesterday in the City—What was Done and Said by Home-Folks and Strangers—The Gossip of the Town as Taken on the Fly—In and About the Courts and Departments.

Grand musical soiree to be held at the residence of Major W. B. Cox, 201 Ivy street, under the auspices of the Lyric club, Thursday evening, 26th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock prompt. The programme will consist of recitations and vocal and instrumental music. Some of the best talent of the city have kindly consented to lend their aid. All are invited.

THE WEATHER.—In view of the terrible state of the weather it may be interesting to know how last year stood in the direction. According to a table kept by Mr. Redding, at the department of agriculture, there were 89 rainy days last year, and there was a rainfall of 55.89 inches. In 1880 the rainfall was 60 inches, and in 1879 it was 47.50. The maximum temperature was 100 and the minimum 18. The warmest day was the 11th of July, and the coldest day was November 25th.

RESUMED BUSINESS.—We take pleasure in announcing to the many friends and patrons of Dr. C. T. Brockett that he has, Phœnix like, arisen and will, on Monday next, resume the practice of dentistry at 9½ Peachtree street. We consider Dr. Brockett most fortunate, both in the location of his office and also in securing such a handsome dental outfit. His chair and instruments were in the exhibit of S. S. White, dental manufacturing company, at the late Atlanta exposition.

GRAND EXCURSION.—Messrs. Mann & Johnson advertise an excursion to Florida, Nassau, Cuba and Mexico, to leave Atlanta February 7th, to return March 22d, to be personally conducted by Mr. H. A. Callan. We know of no better plan to visit these points of interest, nor a cheaper one, than that of being one of the number of excursionists. Arrangements are being perfected having an eye to the pleasure, safety and comfort of all who may go. Any questions will be answered or information given by addressing Mann & Johnson, general agents, Atlanta.

FOR CHEATING AND SWINDLING.—Tuesday afternoon John Martin was before Judge Rhea upon a charge of cheating and swindling. Martin is an Italian, and has been carrying on a fruit and confectionery business on Marietta and Broad streets, but lately sold out, about the first of this year. The trial was not concluded till 9 or 10 o'clock Tuesday night. Under the proof, Judge Rhea held Martin to answer in the city court, allowing him to give bond in the sum of $150, which he gave, with John Domini as bondsman. The state was represented by Messrs. Jack J. Spalding and Clarence Moore, and the defendant by Messrs. S. B. Spencer and J. G. Caldwell. The trial attracted considerable attention, there being several of Martin's creditors present.

OFFENDERS AGAINST THE REVENUE LAWS.—Yesterday Charles Gary, colored, who was arrested by Captain Frey for robbing a mail pouch, near Madison, and an account of whose arrest was given in yesterday's paper, was before Commissioner Smith, and was committed to await a trial before the district court.

Charles E. Morris, of Milton county, was before the same commissioner on a charge of illicit distilling and, waiving a preliminary trial, gave bond for his appearance at the district court.

Mrs. T. F. Farnall, of Atlanta, was put under bond for her appearance next Saturday to have a preliminary trial on a charge of selling cigars and tobacco without license.

AN ATLANTA FAVORITE'S LOSS.—Bessie Darling, who is well known in this city as a charming actress, but now living in New York, has met with a serious loss, as chronicled in the Star, which says: "She took some of her most valuable jewels from her safe in the Masonic building, where they were usually kept, for the purpose of wearing them at a reception that evening. She did not return them to the safe, as she intended soon to wear them again. On Wednesday morning, when about to enter her carriage for a drive, Mrs. Darling missed several rings which she had left on her bureau. The loss caused her to look for her other ornaments, and she discovered that her jewel box, with its valuable contents, which had been carefully concealed in a secret receptacle under one of the windows of her room in the second story, was also missing. The missing property consists of two diamond rings, a diamond pin, a sapphire ring, another ring containing a ruby and emerald of unusual size and lustre, her wedding ring, a pair of bracelets, and articles of lesser cost, the whole of which are valued at $5,000. On the bureau from which part of the property had disappeared was a diamond necklace worth more than all the rest which was untouched. One of a pair of pearl earrings and her gold watches were also left behind.

On discovering her loss, Mrs. Darling called together her servants, but after a short examination she became convinced of their honesty and laid her loss to to the operations of an unusually skilful sneak thief.

1,000 Bushels Red Rust Proof Oats, Tennessee stock.
1,500 pounds White Seed Oats, Illinois stock.
2,000 Bushels mixed oats Illinois stock.
Five cars large and small bale Timothy Hay.
One Hundred Barrels Eastern Rose Seed Potatoes.
One Hundred and Fifty Cans Tennessee leaf lard.
Choicest Brands Hams.
Choicest Breakfast Bacon.
Choicest Sugar Cured Jowls.
Choicest Bulk Jowls.
Five Hundred Pounds Smoked Pork.
Tennessee Sausage received daily at
SIMONS & DRUMMOND.

THE EXPOSITION MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The gentlemen who were interested in the purchase of the buildings of the International cotton exposition, met yesterday in Judge Hopkins's office to consider the proposition made by the city council to sell the lands inside of Oglethorpe park on which the buildings are situated, for $15,000. After discussing the subject, they concluded to accept the terms offered by the city. But they consider it more than the property is worth, as they will be compelled to pay an additional sum to the stockholders of the North Georgia stock and fair association for their interest in the lease of the grounds. The gentlemen who are interested in this purchase think the city made a hard bargain with them, considering the liberality to manufacturing enterprises in the city heretofore. But they are business men, and had made up their minds fully to demonstrate the fact that Atlanta was and is the proper place for cotton manufacturing. The meeting after closing the contract and instructing the committee to look into the titles, etc., passed a resolution appointing Mr. L. J. Hill, Mr. J. H Porter and Mr. George W. Parrott as a committee of three to correspond and invite estimates for cotton spinning machinery to the extent of ten to twenty thousand spindles. They were instructed to get estimates from leading manufacturers of machinery in the northern states, and in England. It is the purpose of the company to get the best machinery that can be bought, and as soon as it can be delivered. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed for the factory, and if on examination it is found that the buildings are entirely suitable, and there is room for it, the stock will be increased to a million dollars if necessary. Offers have been received from gentlemen in Augusta, Athens and other cities in Georgia to take stock in this factory. It is the purpose of the gentlemen who have it in charge to confine it to Atlanta men, and as soon as a charter can be obtained our citizens will have an opportunity to subscribe to this company if they determine to increase the capital stock beyond $250,000, and if they don't take the stock here others will be given an opportunity. If there is no trouble in getting the machinery here in time there will be not less than ten thousand spindles at work inside of Oglethorpe park in less than a year.

A committee was also appointed to examine and receive bids and estimates for boilers and engines. Other matters about the charter and assessment of stock were transacted by the meeting, which then adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

The Courts.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 25, 1882.

Atlanta circuit..... 18

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 28. Argument concluded.
No. 29. Lassiter vs. State. Burglary. from Fulton. Argued. E. A. Angier; John G. Caldwell, for plaintiff in error. B. H. Hill, Jr., solicitor general, by brief, for the state.
No. 30. Wilton vs. State. Misdemeanor, from city court of Atlanta. Argued. W. T. Newman, for plaintiff in error. W. D. Ellis, solicitor city court, by brief, for the state.
No. 31. Phillips vs. state. Assault with intent to murder, from Fulton. Argued. Bray & Gray, for plaintiff in error. B. H. Hill, Jr., solicitor general, by brief, for the state.
No. 32. Dismissed.
No. 33. Blance vs. Goodnow. Complaint, from Fulton. Argued. E. N. Broyles, by brief, for plaintiff in error. W. T. Newman; J. L. Brown, for defendant.
No. 34. Dismissed.
No. 35. Wood et al. vs. Isom et al. Equity, from Fulton. Collier & Collie; H. C. Peeples, for plaintiffs in error. McCay & Abbott, for defendants.

Pending reading of record court adjourned until 9:30 a.m. to-morrow.

JEWELRY.

STILSON, JEWELER,

RELIABLE GOODS AND BOTTOM PRICES,

53 WHITEHALL STREET.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

Rheumatism Neuralgia

Sprains, Pain in the Back and Side.

There is nothing more painful than these diseases; but the pain can be removed and the disease cured by use of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

This remedy is **not** a cheap Benzine or Petroleum product that must be kept away from fire or heat **to avoid danger of explosion,** nor is it an untried experiment that may do more harm than good.

PAIN KILLER has been in constant use for forty years, and the universal testimony from all parts of the world is, **IT NEVER FAILS.** It not only effects a permanent cure, but it relieves pain almost instantaneously. Being a purely vegetable remedy, it is safe in the hands of the most inexperienced.

The record of cures by the use of **PAIN KILLER** would fill volumes. The following extracts from letters received show what those who have tried it think:

Edgar Cady, Owatonna, Minn., says: About a year since my wife became subject to severe suffering from rheumatism. Our resort was to the PAIN KILLER, which speedily relieved her.

Charles Powell writes from the Sailors' Home, London: I had been afflicted three years with neuralgia and violent spasms of the stomach. The doctors at Westminster Hospital gave up my case in despair. I tried your PAIN KILLER, and it gave me immediate relief. I have regained my strength, and am now able to follow my usual occupation.

G. H. Walworth, Saco, Me., writes: I experienced immediate relief from pain in the side by the use of your PAIN KILLER.

E. York says: I have used your PAIN KILLER for rheumatism, and have received great benefit.

Barton Seaman says: Have used PAIN KILLER for thirty years, and have found it a *never-failing* remedy for rheumatism and lameness.

Mr. Burditt writes: It *never fails* to give relief in cases of rheumatism.

Phil. Gilbert, Somerset, Pa., writes: From actual use, I know your PAIN KILLER is the best medicine I can get.

All druggists keep PAIN KILLER. Its price is so low that it is within the reach of all, and it will save many times its cost in doctors' bills. 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

julyS—d&wly november december january whole next read mat

H. M. PATTERSON Undertaker,



No. 18 Loyd St., Markham house block, Atlanta, Ga.

KEEPS FULL LINE OF METALIC AND WOOD Caskets and Coffins, Burial Robes, etc., of best manufactures. Fine hearses and carriages at reasonable prices. Prompt attention to telegraphic and all other orders, day and night. A perfect embalming process. Located opposite telegraph office and passenger depot. G. R. HOYT,
687 jan15 1yr Proprietor.

CHARLES H. SWIFT

UNDERTAKER,

47 LOYD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A COMPLETE assortment of Fisk's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets, and a full line of Wooden Caskets and Coffins. Prompt attention given to calls by day or night, and Funerals attended to in any manner desired. Elegant Hearses and Carriages furnished at moderate prices.

Embalming a specialty.

Located within a few yards of the Union Passenger Depot. All orders by mail or telegraph will be treated with promptness and dispatch. novsdam

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

A GENERAL MEETING O THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Hartwell Railroad Company will be held in Hartwell, Georgia, at noon on the twenty-first day of this month, for the purpose of electing new officers.

jan 12 td W. R. STEPHENSON, Secretary.

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER THIRTY MILLIONS DOLLARS.

Surplus (as regards Policy-Holders,) $7,165,267.98.
Losses paid Cash on Adjustment without discount.
OFFICE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS.
HENRY V. OGDEN - - - Resident Secretary.
JULES P. ROUX - - - Assistant Secretary
CLARENCE F. LOW - Dep. Assistant Secretary
JOEL HURT, Agent - - ATLANTA and vicinity
I. C. PLANT & SON, Agents - - - MACON
W. H. DANIEL, Agent - - - SAVANNAH
R. P. CLAYTON & Co., Agents - AUGUSTA
YONGE & GRIMES, Agents - - COLUMBUS
HAMILTON YANCEY, Agent - - - - ROME
THOMAS & GRIFFITH, Agents - - - ATHENS
Agents in other Principal Towns.
jan26 dly sun thurs &wkly

FERTILIZERS FOR SALE

WE BEG TO OFFER THE FOLLOWIN brands o Fertilizers:

Homestead Superphosphate,
Stonewall Bone Guano,
West's Acid Phosphate.

These are pure high grade Fertilizers and have given satisfaction whenever tried.

ALSO,

PURE NOVA SCOTIA LAND PLASTER.

For Analy s and Terms, Address
WEST BROS.
dec27 d1m 68 Bay St., Savannah Ga.

SAM'L H. BUCK & CO.

NO. 187 GRAVIER ST.,

NEW ORLEANS,

(Cotton Exchange Building,)

GENERAL

COTTON BUSINESS.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sales of Cotton for future delivery in New Orleans, New York and Liverpool.
HENRY HENTZ, N. Y.
In Commendam.
dec7—d3m

Morton's Saponaceous Ointment, Prepared by W. T. Morton, West Point, Ga.

CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES ARISING FROM impurities of the blood, such as tetter, ringworm, scald-head, saltrheum, erysipelas, pimples or blotches on the skin chapped hands, syphilis and piles, burns, scalds, fever, sores and neuralgia. Removes dandruff from the scalp. No article has ever been discovered that leaves the skin so soft and white, or cures burns or scalds so quickly, as the Saponaceous Ointment.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 31, 1881.

This is to certify that we were relieved of rheumatic pains by one application of Morton's Saponaceous Ointment and rheumatic compound combined. G. W. Hill, Britton Waters, at John M. Hill & Co., 16 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga.; Samuel Prioleau, of the firm of John M. Hill & Co., Atlanta, Georgia.

I take pleasure in stating that I was relieved of severe pains in neck, by W. T. Morton's Saponaceous Ointment and Rheumatic compound.

December 31st, 1881. E. T. ENGLAND.

This certifies that I have known W. T. Morton and known of his compounds for several years in his immediate community, and his remedies are there considered as a household necessity.

WM. M. TAYLOR,
with the firm of M. J. Taylor & Co.

Atlanta, Ga., January 2d, 1882.

Morton's Rheumatic Compound, or Morton's Relief, will cure rheumatic and all other pains.

Morton's Relief is good for toothache, cramps, chills, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, running off at the bowels, etc. It is very stimulating. Every bottle certifies itself! For sale by all druggists Circulars sent on application. For sale by Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Walter Taylor, Dr. Bradfield, and other druggists. jan6 d3m

BONESET BOURBON TONIC



Finest and most delightful Tonic in the world. Made of fine old Kentucky Whisky.

THE BONESET BOURBON TONIC CO.,
Proprietors.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SOLD
HUTCHISON
Atlanta
dec28—d2m wed

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS, ETC.

NOTICE.

JOHN RYAN

HAS JUST RECEIVED

1000 ROLLS OF CARPETS

Including Wiltons, Moquettes, Body Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, and will offer them this week

AT PRICES UTTERLY UNMATCHABLE ANYWHERE.

These are all strictly new designs for the Spring. This is without doubt the largest stock of Carpets ever exhibited in the Southern States. No such opportunity to buy Carpets at the following

OUTRAGEOUSLY LOW PRICES

will be offered soon again,

Ingrain Carpets at 25c.
Ingrain Carpets at 30c.
Ingrain Carpets at 35c.
Wool Figured Ingrains at 40c.
Wool Fig. Ingrain Tap. pattern at 45c.
Super Wool Carpets at 50c.
Ex, Sup. Ingrain at 60, 65 and 70c.
Tapestry Brussels at 75c.
Tapestry Brussels at 80c.
Tapestry Brussels at 85c.
English Tapestry at 90c and $1.
Double Extra Tap at 80c and $1.
Body Brussels at $1.15 and up.
Velvets at $1.50 and up.

There is hardly a manufacturer in the world not represented in this line. Look at the following celebrated makes and where can you find better? Lowell, Hartford, Smith's, Dobson, Higgins's, Bigelow, Sanford's, etc., and as an extra inducement to sell a quantitp during this week I will sell them on the

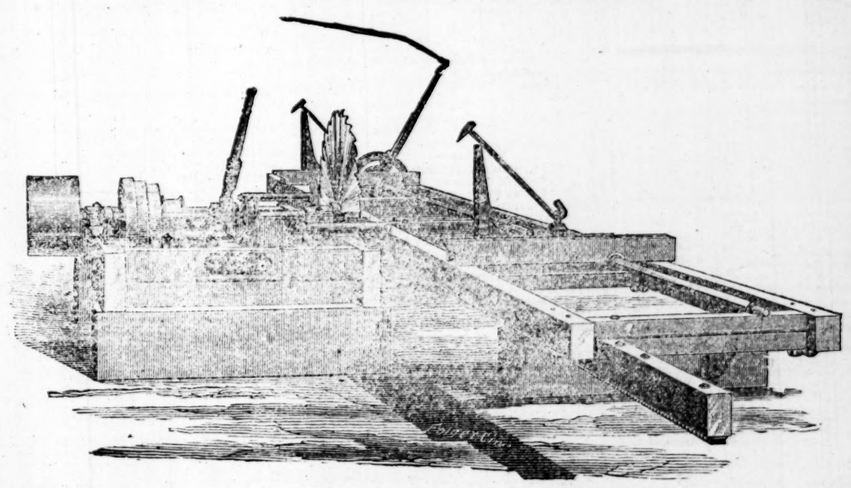
INSTALLMENT PLAN.

Don't put off buying and don't think of buying elsewhere until you examine this stock. The prices are lower than they have ever been and the terms will be so easy that no one can object to them at

JOHN RYAN'S,
61 WHITEHALL, AND 66, 68 AND 70 BROAD STREETS.

MILLS, STEAM ENGINES, ETC.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.



FOR SALE---LEVER HEAD BLOCK MILLS, Simple, Accurate and Strong. For Prices and Terms address

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,
Manufacturers, ATLANTA, GRORGIA.

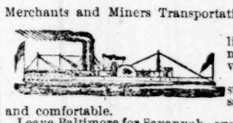
Also, 8, 10, 12 and 15-Horse Power Engines, Mounted and Stationary. jan6 d1m

STEAMSHIP LINE.

SPEED, COMFORT AND ENJOYMENT.

FAVORITE ROUTE FOR PASSENGERS.

Merchants and Miners Transportation Company.



Semi-weekly line from Baltimore and Savannah.

First-class steamships, fast, safe, reliable and comfortable.

Leave Baltimore for Savannah, every Wednesday and Saturday.

Leave Savannah for Baltimore, every Tuesday and Friday.

Two hundred miles of sea travel saved by taking this route.

The trip on the magnificent Chesapeake bay, the rival in beauty and grandeur of the far famed bay of Naples, is rendered interesting and enjoyable by the superb scenery, and numerous points of prominence.

Passage—Cabin, $15.00, including meals and state rooms. Second cabin, $12.50, including meals and state rooms. ROUND TRIP, $25.00.

Freight as low as by any other route.

For further information, apply to
JAMES B. WEST & CO.,
64jan1 1m 114 Bay street, Savannah, Ga.

I. Y. SAWTELL & SON
REAL ESTATE
AUCTIONEERS,
50 MARIETTA STREET,
jan6—d3m ATLANTA, GA.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

OPIUM HABIT CURE. By S. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga. Reliable evidence given, and references to cured patients and physicians. Send for my book on The Habit and its Cure Free.
nov26 dsunly—1d tues &wky

SEWING THREAD.

AMERICA STILL FURTHER AHEAD!

WILLIMANTIC
THE BEST THREAD FOR SEWING MACHINES.
WILLIMANTIC

Six Cord Soft Finish Spool Cotton.

Awarded all the Honors at the

ATLANTA

International Cotton Exposition, 1881,

— FOR —

"THE BEST THREAD for MACHINE and HAND SEWING."

Two Gold Medals and the Grand Prize.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.
10—d1y sat tues thur &wkly1

TO SAW MILL MEN.

2 15-Horse Power Engines, on wheels,
2 12-Horse Power Engines, on wheels,
1 10-Horse Power Engine, on wheels,
1 6-Horse Power Engine, on sills,
2 4-Horse Power Engines, on wheels,
1 2-Horse Power Engine, on sills,
1 18-feet Carriage "Hege" Saw Mill,
2 25-feet Carriage "Hege" Saw Mills.

Also, REAPERS, MOWERS, SEPARATORS and

ONION SETS,

In store and for sale. Give me a call.
J. H. ANDERSON,
jan24—d8t&w1w 67 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga

JOHN S. JAMES & CO

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,

16 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

JOHN S. JAMES, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange
WARREN T JAMES.

Stocks, Bo d &c., Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

Refers to John H. James, Atlanta, Ga.
nov12—d2w&then d 2¼ m sat tues thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 7, 1882.—W. E. Hanye, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo on the estate of W. J. Small, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the lands of said deceased.

This is therefore to notify all persons concerned to file their objections thereto, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else said leave will be granted as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN,
392 jan8 1aw1w Ordinar

Georgia, Fulton county—To the superior court of said county.

THE PETITION OF JOHN S. WISE, FRANK T. Ryan and Charles W. Johnson, and such other persons as they may associate with them and their successors and assigns, show that they wish to be incorporated under the name and style of the Fulton water works and railway company.

The object of said association is to furnish a supply of water in and for the city of Atlanta, and to such persons outside said city as may desire the same, and furnish transportation to passengers, and carry freight to and from the city of Atlanta, to the point where said water works are located, under laws of Georgia, with the privilege of constructing a water works system from same point to be selected by them, of purchasing and holding property for the purpose of carrying on said business of building and using a railroad track either for horse or steam power, and along the water main from the point where said water works may be located, to said city of Atlanta, together with all the rights and privileges, appertaining or belonging to such corporations, or necessary to the carrying on of their work.

The capital stock of said company to be five hundred thousand dollars, with the power to increase the same when necessary, for the purpose of carrying on said work. The place of doing business to be in the county of Fulton. The time twenty years, with power of renewal at expiration of said time.

A. A. MANNING,
Petitioners Attorney.

A true extract from the minutes.
dec29 law6w thur C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

Does the water in your town or city need Filtering? If so, go at once to McBride & Co's and secure right to manufacture the "Gate City Stone Water Filter." Without a doubt it is the best Filterer in the world. Every Druggist and Liquor Dealer must have one.

jan 16dlyabove we re top col

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6⅝; in New York, at 11 15-16c.

Weather.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, lower barometer and falling weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, January 25, 10:31, P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF TATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.29	37	34	N. E.	Fresh	.05	Lt. rain.
Augusta	30.30	41	...	N.	Light	.10	Lt. rain.
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Galveston	29.96	64	62	S.	Fresh	.72	Clear.
Indianola	29.92	64	65	S.	Light	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.19	74	...	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.11	62	...	S. E.	Light	.35	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.22	47	34	E.	Fresh	.04	Lt. rain.
Port Eads	30.11	60	6	S. E.	Fresh	.10	Clear.
Pensacola	30.15	63	62	E.	Fresh	.22	Lt. rain.
Savannah	30 27	52	...	N.	Light	.03	Lt. rain.

NOTE—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 2 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 9 to 14 inclusive; Brisk, 16 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

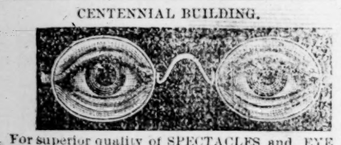
ATLANTA, GA., January 25, 1882

TIME.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
6:31 a. m.	30.39	30	27	E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
12:31 "	30.41	31	27	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Lt. rain.
2:00 p. m.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2:31 "	30.36	34	33	N. E.	Brisk	.06	Lt. rain.
6 31 "	30.30	37	38	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Lt. rain.
10:31 "	30.29	37	34	N. E.	Fresh	.05	Lt. rain.

Mean daily bar..... 30.326 | Maximum ther..... 38 0
Mean daily ther..... 30.7 | Minimum ther..... 29.5
Mean daily humid ..... 90.0 | Total rainfall..... .11

H HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

CENTENNIAL BUILDING.



For superior quality of SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES in Gold, Silver and Steel, you will find the place at No. 5 Whitehall street. Be not induced to pay high prices for inferior goods. I guarantee a perfect fit of every pair I sell, and as I only keep the very best of Lenses in White and Tinted, guarantee every pair to give satisfaction for four years. Give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

A. F. PICKERT.
Wholesale and Retail Jeweler.
jan8-dtf 8th p un wea

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]



Royal Arcanum.

A full attendance is desired at the hall to-night at 7½ o'clock.

A speech will be delivered from our Brother W. A. Haygood. Don't fail to attend, as matters will be brought before you of important interest.

G. S. PRIOR, Sec.

jan26—1t

The "Pressure" Lifted.

J. N.—the philosopher J. N.—the patriot J. N.—the original crank and pressure heaver, after ten years' absence, dropped into THE CONSTITUTION office yesterday as a sunbeam from a summer sky. He is in quest of truth—truth in the abstract—and proposes to hunt until he finds it.

Correcting an Error.

When a newspaper reporter starts out to make a correction, the chances are that he will make a sublime failure. Especially is this true of CONSTITUTION reporters, whose accuracy is proverbial, and who are so utterly dazed when called upon to make a correction, that they seem to swim in a sea that blinds them. For instance: Mr. S. P. Richards wrote a communication for THE CONSTITUTION on Tuesday, and the intelligent compositor on the floor above put in a J for an S. In attempting to explain this little error the reporter succeeded in so completely mixing things that it is difficult to say what the situation really is. If the reader will refer to THE CONSTITUTION of Tuesday he will find a communication on the water supply, signed William G. Richards. That is correct. Then if he will look at a communication in reference to the crookedness of a young man, which communication was signed "J. P. Richards" and will read it "S. P. Richards" instead, he will get at the true inwardness of the situation.

At the Kimball from Georgia.

J A Tanner, Greenville; Sam M Hall, Marcus H Field, Miss Kate Butts Ga; W L Clark, W A Chenowerth, Columbus; J H Strickland, Fairburn; E L Landrum, Gainesville; S Warren Mays, Hon Henry W Hilliard, Augusta; W H Powell, Griffin; C E Armstrong, Macon.

PERSONAL.

John L. Tye, of McDonough, is in the city.

George W. Clatworthy, of Baltimore, was in town yesterday.

Major Green, engineer in charge of the Belt railway, left yesterday for Virginia.

Mr. Rean Campbell, general ticket agent of the Cincinnati Southern, is in town

Mr. Sol Haas, general freight agent of the Richmond and Danville road, was in the city yesterday.

Tim Murphy, local agent for the Cincinnati Southern railway, is out again after a severe illness.

Call and examine the Type Writer or send for circular. The pen superseded. A. T. Cooledge, state agent, 6½ Whitehall street. jan25—d3t

Mr. H. Malone, who was recently elected grain inspector by the city council, is a brother-in-law of Mr. P. H. Snook, the great furniture dealer.

Mr. W. B. Henderson, son of Commissioner Henderson, of the department of agriculture, has so far recovered from his recent severe illness as to be able to go out to Edgewood to recuperate.

Senator Brown and his wife will be at home on Friday next. Senator Brown comes from Washington to attend the annual meeting of the lessees of the Western and Atlantic railroad.

Many of our citizens remember Mr. Joseph Voyle, who was the assistant superintendent of Florida's exhibit at Atlanta. Upon returning home to Gainesville, Fla., last week, he found that his house had been entered and robbed of everything of value.

Prof. Albert Harkness, of Brown University, Providence, R. I., was in the city yesterday. Prof. Harkness is author of the Latin and Greek series of text books bearing his name During the day, in company with Mr. Burgess Smith, of this city, he visited the colored schools of Atlanta, and came away highly pleased with what he saw and heard. The girls' high school was also visited by Professor Harkness, and in his praise of this branch of Atlanta's educational facilities the professor was at a loss for words with which to express himself.

The Montgomery Advertiser says: "Miss Marie Bowen, is well remembered in Montgomery, not only as a teacher of elocution in the Montgomery female college, but as a young lady who was always ready by every good word and work to contribute to the pleasure and comfort of others. Her many Montgomery friends will be glad to know that she wins golden opinions wherever she gives a public reading. This we observe with pleasure, was particularly the case, before a literary audience at Grange, Georgia, the other day. No where, not even in Atlanta where she resides and is so highly appreciated, would she receive a more cordial

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

A Called Session of the Board, During which a General Investigation of Character is Had.

There was a called session of the board of police commissioners last night. The meeting was called for the purpose of investigating charges against Officers Menkin, Holland, Norman and Lindsay.

There were present Commissioner Fox, chairman; Commissioners Hancock, Goldsmith and Thrower.

Officer Menkin was first arraigned for trial. He plead not guilty to the charge of being drunk on duty and discharging fire arms on the street.

Mr. D. W. Allen, proprietor of the Palace restaurant, on Alabama, street, testified that the accused came into his place of business and said to him: "I have been feeling badly and have taken a drink." The witness did not think the officer drunk. He heard the report of a pistol, but could not say who fired it.

Officer Manley testified to seeing Officer Menkin that night, but could not say that he was drinking. He heard the report of the pistol, but could not say who fired it. He saw the pistol in the officer's hand. The witness did not know whether the discharge was accidental or not.

Officer West swore that he had seen men drunker, and that he had seen men not so drunk as the accused was at the time the offense was charged.

Officer McEwin and Officer Moss testified to the same facts. Officer Abbott swore that the accused was tight.

Officer Holland testified that he and the accused met that night, and while discussing a "case" the accused "called" for aid by striking the pavement with his stick. Later the discharge of a pistol attracted his attention, and while hunting the offender Officer Menkin's pistol was accidentally discharged.

Andrew Clark, who works at Allen's restaurant, testified that he heard the accused order a whisky sour at Kenny's, but did not see him drink it.

The accused, in his statement, admitted having drank whisky but said that he did so because he was sick and because his physician advised it. He admitted the discharge of his pistol, but said that it was purely accidental.

After the evidence and the statement had been reviewed by the board, Officer Menkin was voted guilty and was discharged from the force, where he has worked faithfully and acceptably for several years past.

Officer M. N. Holland plead not guilty to the charge of drinking on duty. The same testimony as that adduced in Menkin case was deposed in this case, as the two officers were on duty together that night. The charges were, upon motion, dismissed.

Officer Norman was arraigned for trial. He was charged with permitting one citizen to curse another without making an arrest. The officer stated that he heard the gentlemen conversing but thought at first that they were transacting some business. However when he ascertained that they were quarreling he interfered. The case was disposed of by a resolution instructing the chief to caution the members of the police force against the unwillingness they manifest to make cases.

Supernumerary M. M. White was unanimously elected to the position made vacant by the dismissal of Mr. Menkin.

T. P. Aldridge was elected supernumerary.

Charges were preferred by Captain E. F. Couch against Supernumerary Lindsay. The captain alleged that the accused secured a leave of absence one evening by representing to his superior officer that he had urgent business of a personal character to attend to, and that later in the evening he was found at a negro ball on Hunter street. Upon this representation, Supernumerary Lindsay was discharged.

Upon motion the chief of police was instructed to notify the patrolmen not to leave their beats near roll call until relief had come.

After discussing the general condition of the force the board adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

TWO ORPHANS.—Miss Pauline Markham, supported by the Fifth Avenue company, will present the above play at DeGive's opera house to-night. The play, or drama, evokes and tenderest sentiments and emotions of which the human heart is susceptible. Miss Pauline Markham is an actress of world-wide fame. Speaking of her, the Boston Times say: "With Miss Markham it is different: she never fails to act well, and even in other days we distinctly recollect that she played every part given her much better than either predecessors or successors. A handsome stage presence, graceful carriage and a well-trained voice make everything she does of triple worth, and the part as played by her is especially attractive, and, as we said, far better than it has been done before."

THE GALLEY SLAVE—FAIRFAX.—Bartley Campbell's New York company will produce the first mentioned play at DeGive's opera house Friday night and Saturday matinee, and the last-mentioned play Saturday night. Wherever the Galley Slave has been played it has called forth a large share of interest and sympathy from the audience. The construction of the piece is clever, the play is magnificently dressed and most acceptably put upon the stage. Fairfax is in five acts. There is a good tone about the piece, and there are moments of neatly handled dramatic effects in it. The text has many bright lines, and every part of Fairfax is suffused with an earnest sincerity.

HAMLET.—For one night, Wednesday 8th of February, Edwin Booth, supported by Miss Bella Pateman, Mr. Barton Hill and an excellent company, will occupy DeGive's opera house, and produce Hamlet. The performances of this distinguished actor always betray scholarship and extraordinary histrionic talent, and these qualities have been exhibited this season to a marked degree. We predict for Booth the largest house of the season.

Our art-loving citizens will be glad to learn that the fine oil portrait of General R. E. Lee, which attracted so much attention at the cotton exposition, is now at the rooms of the Young Men's library association, where it will remain for a few weeks by permission of the owner before it is sent home. It will be remembered that this painting was commenced in the camp at Hamilton's crossing, while the ground was strewn with shot and shell of the battle of Fredricksburg. It is undoubtedly the best picture of Lee in existence, and should be seen by all of his admirers.

CARD.

To Our Friends and Patrons.

Our place of business having been destroyed by the recent disastrous fire, we have temporarily removed our office to the basement of Dodd's building. We have made arrangements for an immediate and full supply of stock, and will be prepared to fill all orders in a few days. Asking the indulgence of our customers and soliciting their orders, we remain,

HOWARD, Wood & Co.,
32 Alabama street, Dodd building.

jan24-3t.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

See special notice Royal Arcanum in another column.

Officer Norman last night caleboosed Green Justice. Suspicion.

George Smith will be tried before Justice Rhea to-day on a charge of larceny.

Andy Cochran, charged with larceny, was yesterday arrested by Officers Green and Foute.

Quince Hunnicutt is in cell No. 3, at the station house. He is charged with stealing an overcoat.

Charles Brown was calaboosed last night by Officer Porter. Brown is charged with larceny after trust.

Ben Johnson is in the calaboose. Ben is charged with stealing a lot of lard from an Alabama street grocery house.

The Whitehall street residents have petitioned the commissioners of streets for paving on that thoroughfare

Floyd Hobbs, who has been wanted for several months past for burglarizing Awtry's bar room, was yesterday captured by Officers Glover and Norman.

Will Johnson who is suspected being the burglar who entered Johnson's store on Marietta street a few nights ago, was yesterday arrested and caleboosed.

Alex Wadkins alias Floyd Harris was arrested yesterday by Officer Moss. Wadkins is charged with stealing two pistols, some suspenders and some gloves from Max Franklin.

Messrs. Howard, Wood & Co. have investigated their losses and insurance since they have obtained possession of their papers and books, which were about the only things saved by them in the recent fire. The books were well preserved in a heavy iron safe. Their insurance was for $10,000 and their stock was valued at from $17,000 to $22,000. Their net loss, then, will aggregate probably $10,000 in

REDUCTION! REDUCTION!
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Will offer for the next THIRTY DAYS extra inducements throughout their entire establishment

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Being anxious to close out many lines of goods to make room for Spring purchases.

CLOAKS, DOLMANS, CIRCULARS, ULSTERS and JACKETS at Great Sacrifice.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
AGENTS BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS. 66 and 68 Whitehall St.

Eastern Seed Irish Potatoes, Early Rose, Goodrich, Pearless, Peach Blow; Red Onions, Oat Meal, Buckwheat, Grits, Cheese, Peanuts, etc., at A. B. Clark's.
jan26 d3t

Local Notes

—Consumptives will find great nourishment in Victor Baby Food. 25 cents.
feb3—d1y thur sun tues

—H. R. C. means Hunnicutt's Rheumatic Cure. It is the only remedy known that will cure Rheumatism—no matter of how long standing. It acts thoroughly on the blood and muscles and eradicates every taint of disease. Try it and you will never regret it. Sold by Hutchison & Bro., 14 Whitehall.
86 feb13—dtf sun tues thur

IF YOU WANT TO BUY
CLOTHING
—FOR—
MEN, BOYS OR CHILDREN
YOU WILL FIND
THE BEST STOCK
—AND THE—
LOWEST PRICES
—AT—
GAY'S
37 PEACHTREE STREET,
ATLANTA.

830 oct16—d3m 8th

Apples, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Malaga Grapes, etc., 17 Alabama street, at A. B. Clark's.
jan26 d3t

Cotton Butter Oil

Is a pure vegetable oil, such as the Patriarchs used, whose stomachs and lungs lasted them from five to nine hundred years, without, as far as we know, their ever having either the dyspepsia or consumption. It is as wholesome and delicate as Olive Oil. Ask your grocer for it, and be sure you get the right brand. See advertisement.
882—jan22 1w

BEAUTIFUL BABY BUGGIES
—AT—
ANDREW J. MILLER'S,

—NEW—
FURNITURE
WAREROOMS,
42 & 44 PEACHTREE ST.

NEW DESKS
ARRIVING.
—THE—
Francis Carpet Exhibitor
AND ANYTHING YOU WANT EXCEPT SECOND HAND
FURNITURE.
jan19—d ilfeb9 wed sat sun 8thp

Pigs Feet, Krout, Beans, Cranberries, Pickles, Olives, etc., 17 Alabama street, at A. B. Clark's.
jan26 d3t

A Yoke of Oxen and a Mule.

Steven's Pottery, Ga., August 18, 1881.

Dear Sir: I had a yoke of oxen whose necks became very sore from the yoke. As I could not afford to stop them from work, I was apprehensive that Sanodine would not make a cure. But to my gratification they were cured in a few days. It also made a speedy cure of a bad running sore on one of my mules and on the foot of one of my workmen. I consider it a valuable medicine. Respectfully, etc.,

HENRY STEVENS.

Price 50 cents. Sold everywhere.
jan22—d1w

OVERCOATS!
REVERSIBLES!
ULSTERETTES!
NOBBY BUSINESS SUITS!
ELEGANT DRESS SUITS!
LARGE INVOICE! NEW DESIGNS!
JUST OPENED
—AT—
HIRSCH BROS.,
42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA.
671 sep18—d1y un cham boy & co

Decline of Man.

Impotency of mind, limb, or vital function, nervous weakness, sexual debility, etc., cured by "Wells's Health Renewer." $1. At Druggists. Depot, Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta.

Cider, Cider, Cider, 17 Alabama street, at A. B. Clark's.
jan26 d3t

D. H. DOUGHERTY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
TO REDUCE STOCK.

I do not ask you to buy of me on acct of mere friendship, for friendship is one thing and business is another. But I do solicit you to call and asce for yourself. I am having a rousing trade. The cause is LOW PRICES, and don't you forget it!

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 7, 1882.—Reuben Arnold, administrator on the estate of J. V. Arnold, deceased, has applied for leave to sell one share of stock in the Georgia railroad and banking company, the property of said deceased.

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else leave will be granted said applicant as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN,
an8—38t dlawtw Ordinary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF CITY LOTS.—BY virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Calhoun county, Georgia, I will sell before the Court-house door in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, Georgia, during the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in February, 1882, the real estate located in said city belonging to the estate of Frances M. Jennings, deceased, consisting of twenty city lots. Plats and descriptions of said lots will be exhibited at the sale. Terms cash. December 31, 1881. WM. JENNINGS,
dec31—dlawtw Administrato

GUARDIAN'S SALE—GEORGIA, FULTON county—Will be sold in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on the 1st Tuesday in February next, at the usual place of holding sheriff's sales, agreeably to an order passed at the January, 1882, term of the court of ordinary, of Muscogee county, Georgia, the following described real estate with the improvements thereon, situated in said county of Fulton and adjacent to said city of Atlanta, to-wit: The one-half undivided interest in all that tract or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the fourteenth (14th) district, originally Henry, now Fulton county, and being fifty acres in the southwest corner of lot one hundred and fourteen (114) in said district, on which there once stood a grist mill. Terms cash.

GEO Y. POND,
jan5 lawtw Guardian of Anna J. Castan.

FEBRUARY SALES 1882—CITY MARSHAL'S sales for city taxes for the year 1881. Will be sold before the city hall door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following property to-wit: Levied this fi fa on city lot, in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-quarter of an acre more or less, on Glenn street. The said being property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Menko and Ross. Levied on as the property of Mrs. S. A. Blalock to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Blalock for city taxes for the year 1881

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton County, Georgia, containing 1-16 acre more or less, on ally, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Baker and M; levied on as the property of srid.ett Benjamin to satisfy a tax fi. fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Benjamin for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1-16 acre more or less, on ally, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Baker and B; levied on as he property of Annie Brown to satisfy a tax fi. fa. n favor of the city of Atlanta against said Brown, or city taxes for the year 1881.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acres more or less, on Cain street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Smith & Co.; levied on as the property of Ben Cook to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Cook, for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 20, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 55-133 feet more or less, on Irwin street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Dell & Lynch; levied on as the property of P. W. Lynch to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Lynch, for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-eighth acre, more or less, on Hilliard street, No 50, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Tanner & Reed. Levied on as the property of Sam Logan, colored, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Logan for city taxes for he year 1881.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x334 feet, more or less, on Orange and Whitehead streets, No 356, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Grady & S. Levied on as the property of Mrs K E Mann, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mann for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1¼ acres, more or less, on Baker and Collins streets, the said being property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Kindley & Fox; levied on as the property of Dr. F. H. O'Brien, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said O'Brien, for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre more or less, on Simpson street, No. 167, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Grambling & Wilson; levied on as the property of C R Pennick, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Penwick, for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Wheat and Bradley streets, the said being property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Maxwell and Brannan; levied on as the property of William Phillips, colored, to satisfy a tax fi fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Phillips for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¾ acre more or less, on Jenkins and Butler streets, No. 73, the said being property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Gray and Maynard; levied on as the property of Mrs R M Wall to satisfy a tax fi fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Wall for city taxes for the year 1881.

jan19—dlawtw W. R. JOYNER, City Marshal.

Limited Partnership.

D. W. POPE, AS GENERAL PARTNER, AND R. W. Tidwell, as special partner, both of Fulton county, Georgia, have entered into a limited partnership to engage in a general mercantile business, under the firm name of D. W. Pope. The partnership commenced January 13, 1882, and terminates January 12, 1887. R. W. Tidwell, the special partner, has contributed Ten Thousand Dollars to the common stock of said firm.

D. W. POPE,
650 jan15—daw6w R. W. TIDWELL.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNFY—BY VIRTUE of a commission from the Superior Court of said county, to us directed, in the matter of Charles E McCown vs George R McCown, et al, partition, etc, will sell for division on the first Tuesday in February next, 1882, at the court house door in said county, within the lawful hours of sale, at public outcry, for cash, the following described property, the same being the homestead estate set apart to E J McCown, deceased, and her four minor children, on the 19th of February, 1870: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, on the northeast corner of Foundry and Elliot streets, fronting seventy feet on Foundry street and running back the same width one hundred and fifty feet along Elliot street, being a part of land lot No. 78, in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, containing one-fourth acre, more or less.

WM. C. ASHER,
A. M. PERKERSON,
J. C. HENDRIX,
406 jan8 1aw4w Commissioners.

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALE FOR FEBruary, 1881—Will be sold before the court-house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in February next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, towit:

A lot containing sixty by one hundred and fifty feet, located in what is known as Blan Town, it being part of land lot No. 188 in the 14th district of Fulton county, bounded as follows: South by Galager, west by Rosser, north by Bland and Berry, and east by Alexander. On said lot is a small wood house. Levied on as the property of Richard Pickens to satisfy two fi fas issued from the justice court of the 469th district, G. M., and in favor of Green and Isam, and one in favor of Walton, Whann & Co., each against Richard Pickens Sold at the risk of J C. Bridger, former purchaser, at sheriff's sale in December, 1881.

Also, at the same time and place, all that parcel of land situated and being in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. 45, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and known in the subdivision of the Scofield property as lot No. 5, fronting forty feet, more or less, on the south side of Scofield street, and running south from said street same width 120 feet, and the house on said lot No. 16 on Scofield street. Levied on as the property of Margaret Ward, to satisfy a fi fa issued from the 1234th district, G. M., of said county in favor of John A. Wimpy for the use S. M. Smith vs. Margaret Ward.

A. M. PERKERSON,
jan16—dlawtw Sheriff,

DRY GOODS NOTICE.
JOHN KEELY
"The Leader of Low Prices."

Closing out the residue of his immense exposition stock.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE
BARGAINS
BARGAINS IN CLOAKS
About 600 Cloaks, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Ulsters, Dolmans and Jackets, at
HALF PRICE!
BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
—ABOUT—
5,000 YARDS
—BEAUTIFUL—
SOLID AND FANCY.
DRESS GOODS.
(Note Prices.)
Goods for 12 1-2 cts worth 25.
Goods for 15 cts worth 30.
Goods for 20 cts worth 40.
Goods for 25 cts worth 50.
—A Superb Line of—
BLACK CASHMERES.
Best Value Ever Offered.
BARGAINS IN
UNDERWEAR!
LADIES', GENTLEMEN S AND CHILDREN'S

Ladies' heavy weight Merino undervests at 50c, good value for 75c the world over.

Beautiful Goods at 75c worth $1.25.

25 Dozen Gents' heavy weight undershirts at 75c, worth $1.25.

A lot of broken lines in Children's Underwear, Vests, Drawers, Union Suits, etc., at prices to close out.

GREAT BARGAINS!
BARGAINS IN BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!

Come and buy them at closing out prices. No stock to be carried over. Must have room for spring goods. Must go. No space to carry them.

BARGAINS IN FLANNELS!
BARGAINS IN SKIRTS!
BARGAINS IN HOSIERY!
Bargains in every Department, at
JOHN KEELY'S
"The Leader of Low Prices."

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 7, 1882.—S. B. Hoyt, Guardian of Rosalie Maupin, represents that he has fully discharged his trust, and prays for letters of dismission. All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in February next, else letters of dismission will be granted the applicant.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
386 jan8 d1aw4w

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 7, 1882.—Jacob Haas, administrator on the estate of B. L. Dann, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the lands of said deceased

This is therefore to give notice to all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else leave will be granted the applicant as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN,
387 jan8—d1aw4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 7th, 1882.—John T. Hall has applied for letters of guardianship of the property, in said county, of Clark M., Jr., Minnie, James D., Mary, Henry, Willie, Eugene, Essie and Bessie Boggerly, minor children of Clark M Beggerly, Sr. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to file objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else said letters will be granted as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN,
388 jan8 1aw1w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 7th, 1882.—Jesse W. Jackson has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Mary C. Armstrong.

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else letters will be granted said applicant as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN,
390 jan8 1aw1w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, November 5, 1881.—Elizabeth S. Silvey, Administratrix of the estate of D. H. Silvey, late of said county, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged her trust, and prays for letters of dismission. All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in March, 1882, else letters of dismission will be granted the applicant.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
292 nov6—1aw3m

EXECUTOR'S SALE—ON THE FIRST TUESday in February, A.D., 1882, before the Court-house door in the city of Atlanta, fifty acres of lands, (about 30 acres cleared and 20 in woods) on the Green Ferry road, about ¼ mile from Adamsville, being the north side of lot number 15, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Rented for 500 pounds Lint Cotton.

JOHN F. MORRIS,
JAMES A. DEFOOR,
Executors of the will of C. C. Morris, deceased.
58 jan1 d5t—sun

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 7, 1882.—W L Stanton, administrator on the estate of Sylvanus L Morgan, has applied fort eave to sell the lands of said deceased.

This is, therefore, to give notice to all persons concerned, to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN,
389jan8—d1aw4w Ordinary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS having demands against the estate of Isaac G. Mitchell, deceased, to present them to the undersigned for payment. Notice is also given to all persons indebted to the estate to call and settle with the undersigned. RUSSELL C. MITCHELL,
Administrator of the estate of Isaac G. Mitchell.
Atlanta, Ga., December 15th, 1881.
dec16 1aw6w

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 7th, 1882.—James Swann has applied for letters of guardianship of the person and property of Alfred Austell, jr., a minor of said county.

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else said application will be granted

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
391 an8 1aw4w

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, January 7, 1882.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that information has been filed in this office that James Holley, late of said county, departed this life intestate, and no person has applied for administration on his estate and that administration will be vested in the clerk of the superior court, or some other fit and proper person, after the publication of this citation unless valid objection is made thereto.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jan8—28t dlaw 4w